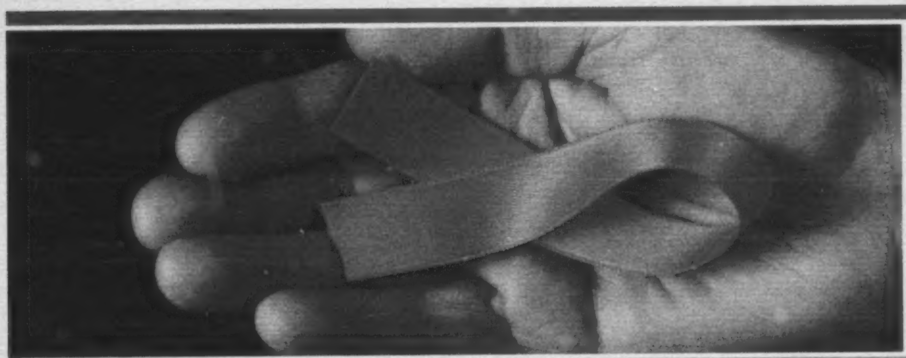
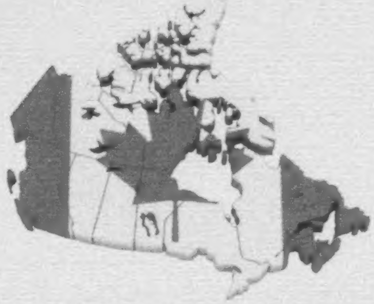
HIV AND AIDS IN CANADA

SURVEILLANCE REPORT TO DECEMBER 31, 2013





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HIV AND AIDS IN CANADA

SURVEILLANCE REPORT TO DECEMBER 31, 2013

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Without the close collaboration and participation of all of our partners in HIV and AIDS surveillance, the publication of this report would not have been possible. Appendix 5 contains a list of all contributors.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AB	Alberta
AIDS	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
BC	British Columbia
CIC	Citizenship and Immigration Canada
CIC/OOC	Citizenship and Immigration Canada/Out of Country
CPARG	Canadian Pediatric AIDS Research Group
CPHSP	Canadian Perinatal HIV Surveillance Program
DEXA	Data Extraction and Analysis System
HET-Endemic	Heterosexual contact – origin from an HIV-endemic country
HET-Risk	Heterosexual contact with a person at risk
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
ICD	International Classification of Diseases
IDU	Injection drug use
IME	Immigration Medical Examination
MB	Manitoba
MSM	Men who have sex with men
MSM-IDU	Men who have sex with men and use injection drugs
NB	New Brunswick
NIR	No identified risk
NIR-Het	Heterosexual contact with no identified risk
NL	Newfoundland and Labrador
NT	Northwest Territories
NU	Nunavut
ON	Ontario
PE/NS	Prince Edward Island / Nova Scotia
PHAC	Public Health Agency of Canada
QC	Quebec
SK	Saskatchewan
YT	Yukon

INTRODUCTION

HIV and AIDS in Canada: Surveillance Report to December 31, 2013 presents an overview of the status of HIV and AIDS in Canada based on case reports of HIV and AIDS submitted to the Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC) by all provinces and territories. This report also presents data received from Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC) and from the Canadian Perinatal HIV Surveillance Program (CPHSP). The annual publication of this surveillance report is part of PHAC's mandate to collect, analyze, and report on surveillance data at the national level. This report describes the epidemiology of HIV and AIDS in Canada by identifying trends by geographic location, sex, age group, exposure category, and race/ethnicity. It replaces all previously published reports in this series because it reflects the most recent data. Further analysis of the HIV and AIDS surveillance data is available in the *HIV/AIDS Epi Updates* series.[1]

Surveillance data are critical for understanding the ways in which HIV and AIDS affect a given population. However, the data tend to understate the magnitude of the HIV epidemic. Surveillance data do not represent the total number of people infected with HIV (prevalence) or the number of people newly infected each year (incidence). Surveillance data can tell us only about people who have been diagnosed with HIV or AIDS. Furthermore, because HIV is a chronic infection with a long latency period, many individuals who are newly infected in a given year may not receive a diagnosis until much later. As well, surveillance data are subject to delays in reporting, to under-reporting, and to changing patterns in HIV testing behaviours.

Since surveillance data describe only the diagnosed portion of the epidemic, statistical modelling and additional sources of information are used to produce estimates that describe the overall HIV epidemic in Canada, including people with diagnosed and undiagnosed HIV infection. Estimates allow for an improved analysis of the epidemic and guide the work undertaken by PHAC and other federal departments under the Federal Initiative to Address HIV/AIDS in Canada. In 2012, PHAC published estimates of incidence and prevalence to the end of 2011, which showed that approximately 71,300 (range: 58,600 to 84,000) people were living with HIV (including AIDS), 25% of whom were unaware of their infection (because of a lack of testing or diagnosis).[2] The estimated number of new HIV infections in 2011 was 3,175 (range: 2,250 to 4,100).

---

[1] *HIV/AIDS Epi Updates* are available at http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/aids-sida/publication/epi/2010/index-eng.php

[2] Public Health Agency of Canada. Summary: Estimates of HIV prevalence and incidence in Canada, 2011, Ottawa: Surveillance and Epidemiology Division and Professional Guidelines and Public Health Practice Division, Centre for Communicable Diseases and Infection Control, Public Health Agency of Canada; 2012 [cited 2014 Sept 26] Available from: http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/aids-sida/publication/survreport/estimat2011-eng.php.

NOTE TO READER

This report differs in several ways from the reports previously published. First, the report now includes descriptive information about the sources of data to give readers more insight into the context and interpretation of the findings. Also, the report now uses the term "HIV cases" instead of "positive HIV test reports" in order to enhance comprehensibility of the report. "HIV cases" is an internationally accepted public health surveillance term, and reflects that most of the provinces and territories monitor their epidemics using case-based HIV/AIDS surveillance systems.

Additionally, changes to several provincial and territorial surveillance systems affect the interpretation of the national data set:

- *Ontario:* HIV cases reported for the period 2007 to 2012 increased by 2.4% as a result of a data quality review of the data sources and small revisions to the exposure category hierarchy. The number of reported HIV cases decreased from what was previously reported between 2007 and 2009 (range: -0.1 to -0.3%), and the number of reported HIV cases increased between 2010 and 2012 (range: 3.2 to 7.6%).
- *British Columbia:* The cumulative number of reported AIDS cases increased by 4.2% as a result of retrospective identification of new AIDS cases from 1989 to 2013, with the majority identified after 2005. From 2005 to 2013, the average increase in the number of newly identified AIDS cases was 15 per year (range: 8 to 26 cases).
- *Alberta:* Starting in 2010, the surveillance database in Alberta has included a new exposure category called "Citizenship and Immigration Canada/Out of Country (CIC/OOC)" which represents people who acquired HIV infection outside of Canada. The first year that the data received from Alberta included the CIC/OOC exposure category was 2013, and this exposure classification was retrospectively applied to cases diagnosed from 2010 to present. For cases diagnosed outside of Canada before 2010, the original exposure category reported did not change. Within the national data set, the CIC/OOC category is captured in the "Other" exposure category.

Lastly, this report contains new tables that present data about HIV cases identified as Aboriginal. For the first time, tables showing disaggregation by First Nations, Métis, and Inuit are presented in tables relating to reported HIV cases and race/ethnicity. Not all provinces collect or report disaggregated race/ethnicity information for cases identified as Aboriginal. Therefore cases without such detail are included in the "Aboriginal, unspecified" category.

METHODOLOGY

DATA COLLECTION

This report presents data from four different sources relating to HIV and AIDS:

- the National HIV/AIDS Surveillance System
- immigration medical screening for HIV
- the Canadian Perinatal HIV Surveillance Program
- the Canadian Mortality Database

An understanding of each data source and its related strengths and weaknesses is integral to the appropriate interpretation of the data in this report.

National HIV/AIDS Surveillance System

The National HIV/AIDS Surveillance System is a passive case-based surveillance system that collates data submitted to PHAC voluntarily from all provincial and territorial public health authorities. The provinces and territories provide the data using the national case reporting form (Appendix 6) or using an electronic dataset transmission.

The data for HIV and AIDS are maintained in two unlinked databases. The HIV surveillance database consists of non-nominal data on people diagnosed with HIV infection including, but not limited to, age, sex, race/ethnicity, country of birth, and risks associated with the transmission of HIV (exposure categories). Cases reported to PHAC must meet the national case definition[3] which requires laboratory evidence of HIV infection through a confirmed, repeatedly reactive screening test for HIV antibody in a person over 15 months of age or for cases with history of non-maternal-fetal HIV transmission. The AIDS surveillance database captures non-nominal data on people diagnosed with AIDS (as per the national case definition[4]) and includes, in addition to the information included in the HIV surveillance database, the disease indicative of AIDS and vital status for the AIDS case (i.e. death).

Different HIV and AIDS reporting requirements and practices exist across the country.[5] Reporting of HIV diagnoses for individuals younger than two years of age varies between provinces and territories. For example, Quebec and Newfoundland and Labrador exclude positive serology results for HIV cases younger than two years of age. In most of the remaining provinces and territories, where HIV infection in children younger than 18 months of age is confirmed using other testing modalities, HIV cases younger than two years of age are included within the surveillance data.

The completeness of epidemiologic information collected and submitted to PHAC varies by jurisdiction. In particular, exposure category and race/ethnicity information is incomplete for many case reports. Most significantly, Quebec does not submit exposure category or race/ethnicity information for HIV cases to PHAC. However, Quebec does publish provincial reports that include information on exposure category and race/ethnicity. For Ontario, completeness of exposure category and race/ethnicity data for HIV cases has changed over time. Completeness increased significantly for data from 2009 onwards due to the inclusion of supplementary data collected through the Laboratory Enhancement Program. Manitoba does not provide disaggregated data on Aboriginal populations.

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[3] Public Health Agency of Canada. Case Definitions for Communicable Diseases under National Surveillance. CCDR 2009 Nov; 35S2:86-87.

[4] AIDS cases must meet the Canadian surveillance case definition as described in Public Health Agency of Canada. Case Definitions for Communicable Diseases under National Surveillance. CCDR 2009. Nov; 35S2:86-87.

[5] Notifiable Diseases Database. National Collaborating Centre for Infectious Diseases. Available at: http://ndddb.ca/diseaseinfo/search/search_disease#search_disease [Accessed April 7, 2014].

With respect to AIDS reporting, the following changes that affect the completeness of AIDS surveillance data have occurred over time:

- *Ontario:* Due to changes in the reporting of AIDS cases, exposure category, race/ethnicity data, and mortality data are not available after 2004.
- *Quebec:* AIDS data (including mortality data) have not been available since June 30, 2003.
- *Newfoundland and Labrador:* AIDS is no longer a reportable disease as of 2009.
- *Prince Edward Island:* AIDS is no longer a reportable disease as of 2012.

Differences between the data published in this report and the data published in provincial and territorial surveillance reports may be due to reporting delays or differences in the date the data were extracted from the provincial and territorial surveillance databases for the national, provincial, and territorial reports. Where such differences are noted, it is recommended that data from the provincial and territorial reports be used. Appendix 5 contains the list of provincial and territorial data source programs.

The data presented in this surveillance report represents HIV and AIDS cases diagnosed on or before December 31, 2013 and submitted by provincial and territorial surveillance programs to PHAC between March 15 and June 25, 2014, and were extracted from the national surveillance database on June 26, 2014. Standardized data recoding procedures were applied to all submitted provincial and territorial datasets to create a national dataset for analysis.

Immigration medical screening for HIV

CIC collects data relating to HIV during the immigration process. All foreign nationals applying for permanent residence and some applying for temporary residence must undergo an Immigration Medical Examination (IME), either in Canada or overseas. On January 15, 2002, CIC added mandatory routine HIV screening to the IME for all applicants 15 years of age and older, as well as for applicants under the age of 15 who have certain risk factors.[6] CIC provides PHAC with non-nominal data (on immigrants diagnosed with HIV) collected during the IME process, including demographic information (e.g. sex, age, place of birth), as well as the year tested (for those tested in Canada) or the year the applicant landed in Canada (for those tested overseas).

In this surveillance report, data relating to HIV and immigration were obtained from three sources:

- Data relating to all applicants screened in Canada or overseas who tested positive for HIV, including those who tested positive but did not land in Canada, were extracted from the CIC's database on HIV in June 2013.
- Data relating to the HIV cases screened in Canada were extracted from the CIC HIV database in March 2013.
- Data relating to HIV cases screened overseas and those who landed in Canada were extracted from CIC Health Branch Post-Arrival Health Public Health Liaison Unit Provincial Notifications – Overseas Notifications database on January 9, 2013.

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[6] Additional information on IME routine HIV screening can be found at: http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/department/partner/pp/pdf/IMEI_HIV.pdf

Canadian Perinatal HIV Surveillance Program

National data on the HIV status of infants exposed perinatally to HIV infection are collected through the CPHSP, an initiative of the Canadian Pediatric AIDS Research Group (CPARG). Support for the program is provided by the Canadian HIV Trials Network and the Surveillance and Epidemiology Division within PHAC.

The CPHSP is a sentinel-based surveillance system that collects data on all identified infants and children in Canada born to mothers who are known to be infected with HIV.[7] The program includes infants identified as exposed to HIV during pregnancy, older infants and children not identified in the perinatal period, and those born outside Canada and receiving care for HIV infection. Data were obtained through a national, non-nominal, confidential survey of infants known to participating pediatricians in tertiary care centres and specialists in HIV clinics across Canada. The HIV status of infants is reported as "confirmed infected," "confirmed not infected," or "infection status not confirmed," according to the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's surveillance case definitions for HIV infection.[8] Tests for HIV DNA or RNA (polymerase chain reaction) are used to confirm infection status by four months of age. Infants are classified as "not confirmed" if they have not yet received the required number of tests to determine their HIV status. The current status of confirmed infected infants is defined as "asymptomatic," "symptomatic," "died of AIDS," "died of a cause other than AIDS," or "lost to follow-up".

The data presented in this surveillance report were extracted from the CPHSP's database in March 2014 and provided to PHAC.

Statistics Canada's Canadian Mortality Database

Under a federal/provincial/territorial agreement, all deaths, regardless of cause, must be registered with the provincial and territorial registrars of the offices of vital statistics.[9] The central registry in each province and territory provides data from death registration forms to the Health Statistics Division of Statistics Canada, which maintains the Canadian Mortality Database, a cumulative record of death statistics. Information on cause of death is coded using the International Classification of Diseases (ICD).

The 9th revision (ICD-9) is used for deaths that occurred between 1979 and 1999; codes 042-044 include deaths attributed to HIV infection. The 10th revision (ICD-10) is used for deaths that occurred from 2000 onward; codes B20-B24 include deaths attributed to HIV infection. Data are not comparable between the two coding systems because of changes in coding definitions.

From 1987 to 1999, data on mortality due to HIV infection were obtained using the Data Extraction and Analysis (DEXA) system (extracted in August 2014). DEXA is a web-enabled SAS-based application that facilitates access to centralized data holdings in PHAC, which include vital statistics from Statistics Canada. Data from 2000 to 2011 were obtained from the Canadian Mortality Database, Health Statistics Division, Statistics Canada (extracted in August 2014).

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[7] Forbes, J C, Limenti, AM, Singer, J, Brophy, JC, Bitnun. A, Samson, LM, Money, D M, Lee, TCK, Lapointe, ND, Read., S. E.,CPARG. A national review of vertical HIV transmission. AIDS 2012 26(6):757-63. doi: 10.1097/QAD.0b013e328350995c.

[8] Schneider, E, Whitmore, S, Glynn, MK, Dominguez, K, Mitsch, A, McKenna, MT (2008). Revised Surveillance Case Definitions for HIV Infection Among Adults, Adolescents, and Children Aged < 18 Months and for HIV Infection and AIDS Among Children Aged 18 Months to < 13 Years —United States, MMWR [Internet] 2008 Dec 5 [cited 2014 Aug 8]; 57:1-16. Available from: http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/rr/rr5710.pdf

[9] Statistics Canada. Vital Statistics – Death Database [Internet]. 2013 [updated 2013 Sept 24; cited 2014 July 11]. Available from: http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=3233

TABULATION AND PRESENTATION OF DATA

The key findings are summarised in the *At a glance* section of this report. In addition, the following series of detailed data tables are presented in Sections I to VI:

Section I:	HIV in Canada: Reported HIV cases to December 31, 2013
Section II:	Immigration medical screening for HIV
Section III:	Report of the Canadian Perinatal HIV Surveillance Program: 1984–2013
Section IV:	AIDS in Canada: Reported AIDS cases to December 31, 2013
Section V:	Mortality due to HIV/AIDS in Canada
Section VI:	International Statistics on HIV and AIDS

No statistical procedures were used for comparative analyses in this report. Nor were any statistical techniques applied to account for missing data. Data in tables with small cell sizes ($n \leq 5$) were reviewed for possible issues regarding data quality and case identification. Strategies such as data suppression or collapsing data categories were used if deemed necessary by national analysts or by provincial or territorial data providers.

This report also includes the following appendices:

Appendix 1:	Exposure category hierarchy
Appendix 2:	Data limitations
Appendix 3:	Terminology
Appendix 4:	List of HIV-endemic countries
Appendix 5:	Data contributors
Appendix 6:	HIV/AIDS case report form

RESULTS: *AT A GLANCE*

HIV SURVEILLANCE

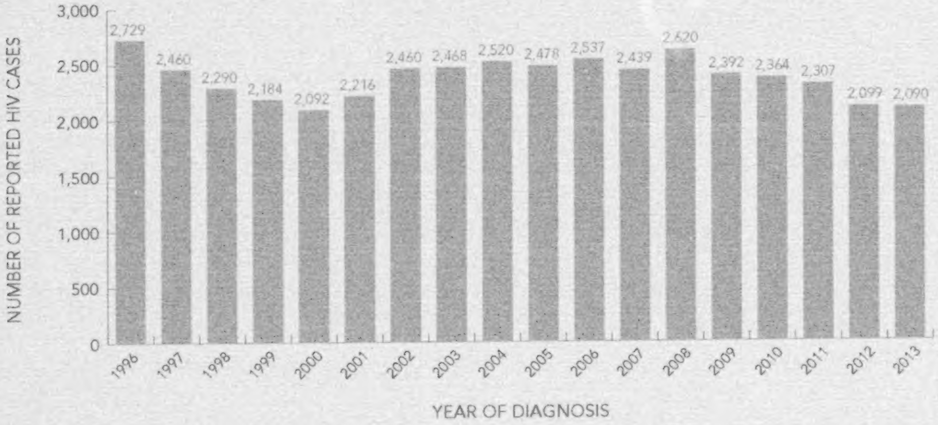
Time trends

(See Table 1)

A cumulative total of 78,511 HIV cases have been reported to PHAC since HIV reporting began in Canada in 1985. In 2013, 2,090 HIV cases were reported, which represents a 0.4% decrease from the 2,099 cases reported in 2012 and is the lowest number of annual HIV cases since reporting began in 1985.

Figure 1 illustrates the annual trends for reported HIV cases from 1996 until 2013. A steady decrease of reported HIV cases was observed up until the year 2000. From 2002 to 2008, the annual number of HIV cases remained stable, fluctuating between 2,439 and 2,620. As of 2008, the number of reported HIV cases has gradually declined.

FIGURE 1: Number of reported HIV cases by year of diagnosis – Canada, 1996–2013

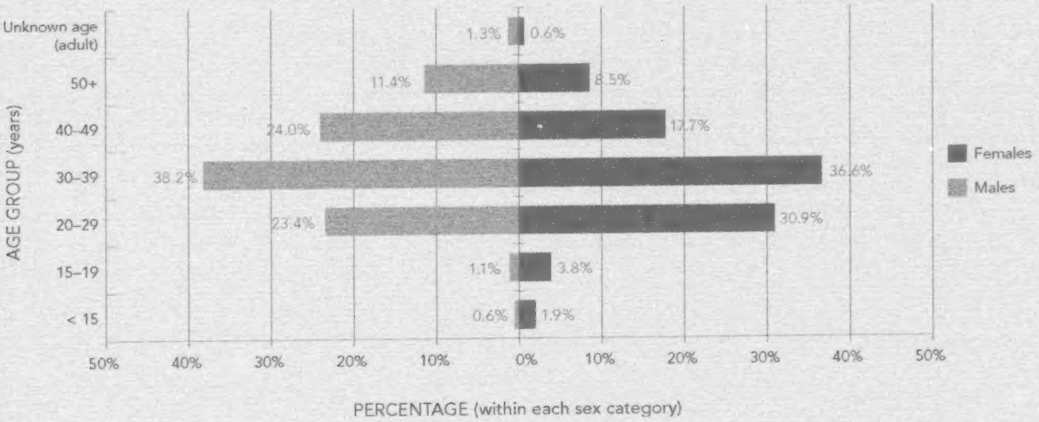


Age and sex

(See Tables 2–4C)

In 2013, sex was reported in 96.6% of the reported HIV cases, of which 21.9% were female. Over the past decade, the proportion of reported HIV cases that were females has remained stable at approximately one-quarter (range: 21.9%–27.8%). The age distribution differed between females and males, with HIV diagnosis generally being made at a younger age (< 15, 15–19, and 20–29 years old) among females compared to males, where a greater proportion of HIV cases were diagnosed at an older age (30–39, 40–49, and 50+ years old) (Figure 2).

FIGURE 2: Age group distribution of reported HIV cases by sex – Canada, 1985–2013



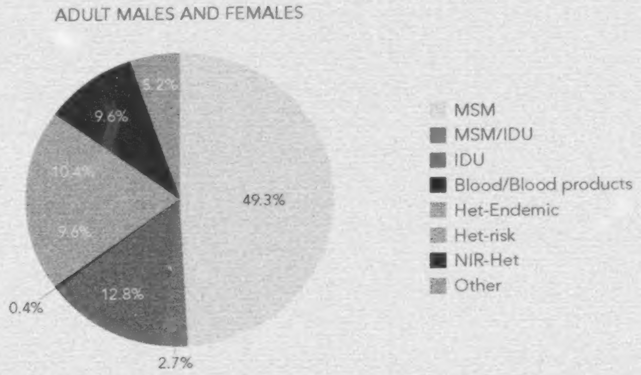
Exposure category

(See Tables 5A–5E)

Trends in exposure category have shifted since HIV reporting began in 1985. In the early stages of the epidemic, more than 80% of all reported HIV cases with known exposure category were attributed to the "men who have sex with men" (MSM) exposure category. Although this exposure category is still the predominant one in Canada, the proportion has decreased over the years.

In 2013, where exposure category was known (66.0%), 49.3% of all reported HIV cases in adults (≥ 15 years old) were attributed to the MSM exposure category (Figure 3). The second-most reported exposure category among adults was heterosexual contact (29.6%), which includes reported HIV cases attributed to heterosexual contact among people born in a country where HIV is endemic (Het-Endemic, 9.6%), heterosexual contact with a person at risk (Het-Risk, 10.4%), and heterosexual contact with someone with no identified risk (NIR-Het, 9.6%). The third-most frequently reported exposure category among adults in 2013 was injection drug use (IDU) exposure, accounting for 12.8% of reported HIV cases.

FIGURE 3: Proportion of HIV cases among **adults** (≥ 15 years old) by exposure category – Canada, 2013



Exposure category and sex

(See Tables 5A–5E)

There are differences in exposure category distributions between adult males and females (≥ 15 years old). MSM exposure accounts for the greatest proportion (62.7%) of reported HIV cases among adult males, whereas heterosexual contact accounts for the greatest proportion (66.2%) of HIV cases among adult females (Figure 4, Figure 5). The largest difference between males and females was observed for the Het-Endemic exposure category, which accounted for 42.7% of heterosexual contact cases among females compared to 22.9% among males. IDU exposure accounted for approximately one-fifth of adult female HIV cases (20.7%), whereas IDU exposure accounted for a possible 14.1% of adult male HIV cases (i.e. 10.6% via IDU exposure plus a possible 3.5% in the MSM/IDU category).

FIGURE 4: Proportion of HIV cases among **adult males** (≥ 15 years old) by exposure category – Canada, 2013

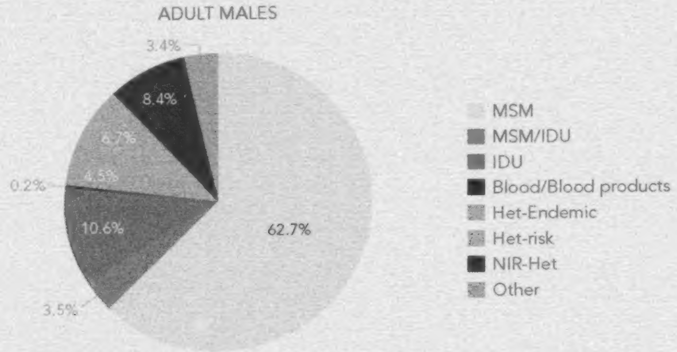
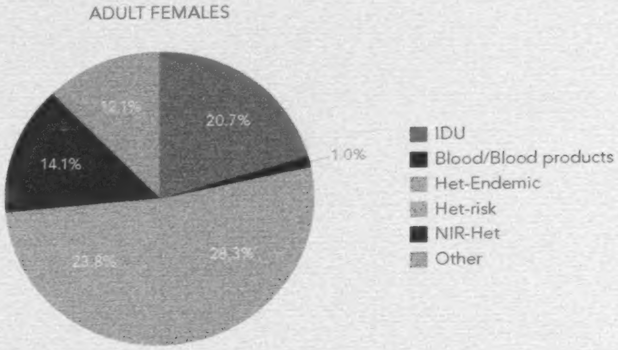


FIGURE 5: Proportion of HIV cases among **adult females** (≥ 15 years old) by exposure category – Canada, 2013



Race/ethnicity distribution

(See Tables 6A–6C)

In 2013, race/ethnicity information was available for nearly two-thirds (59.9%) of the reported HIV cases. While this is an improvement from the years before 2009, the national trends presented in this report must be interpreted with caution given that a significant number of HIV cases are not included in the race/ethnicity analysis. These data may not be fully representative of Canada because race/ethnicity data for HIV cases from jurisdictions with more diverse populations are not included.

In 2013, the majority of reported HIV cases were identified as White (49.4%), followed by Black (17.3%), and Aboriginal (15.9%) (Figure 6). The race/ethnicity distribution varied between sexes: among males, the greatest proportion of the cases were White (57.2%), followed by Aboriginal (11.5%), and Black (11.1%) (Figure 7). By comparison, among females, just over one-third were Black (39.3%), followed by Aboriginal (32.0%), and White (21.3%).

FIGURE 6: Proportion of reported HIV cases (all ages) by race/ethnicity – Canada, 2009–2013

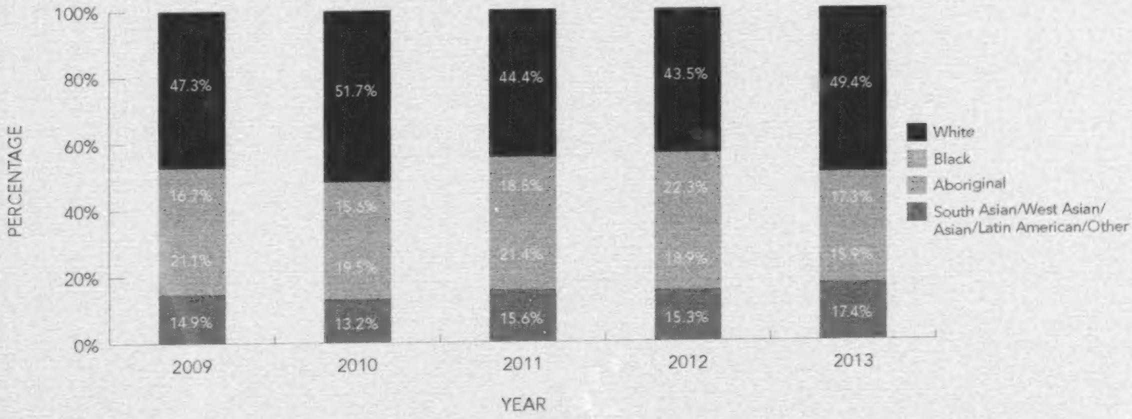
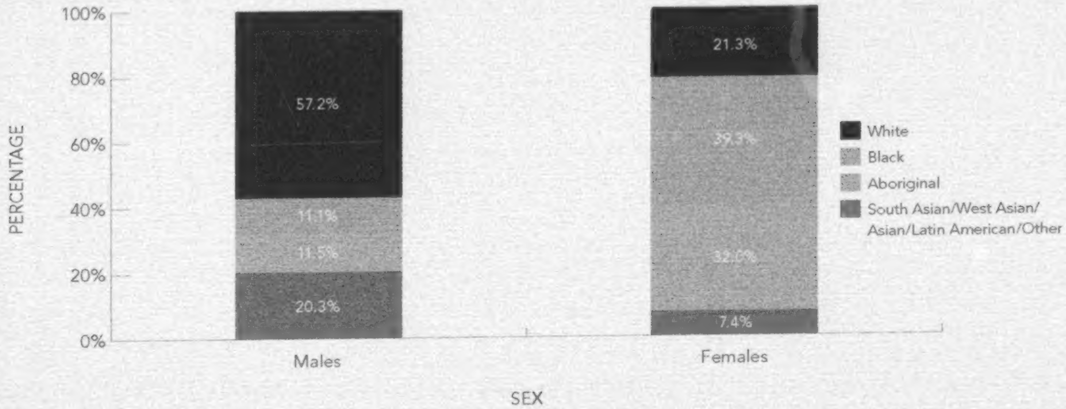


FIGURE 7: Proportion of reported HIV cases (all ages) by sex and race/ethnicity – Canada, 2013



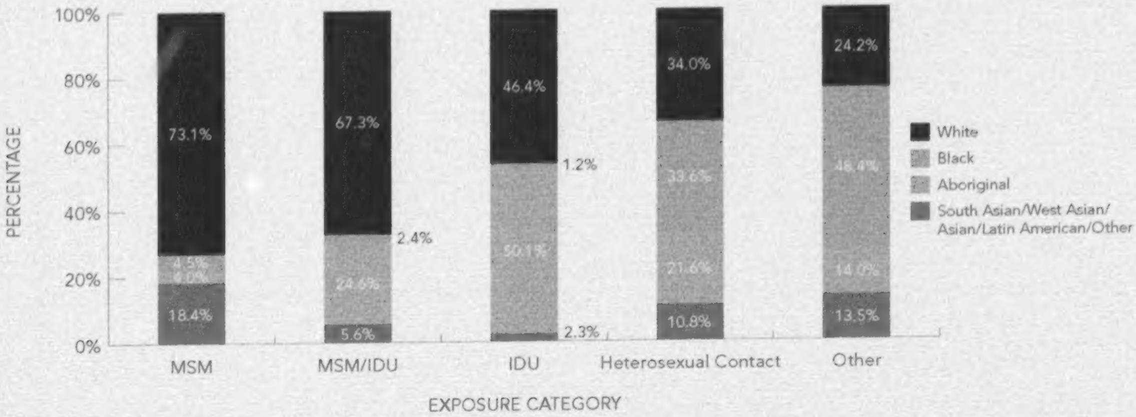
Race/ethnicity and exposure category

(See Table 6D)

Race/ethnicity and exposure categories information was available for 38.2% of reported cases from 1998 to 2013, therefore the national trends presented in this report must be interpreted with caution given that a significant number of HIV cases are not included in the analyses.

Among HIV cases attributed to the MSM exposure category, the majority (73.1%) were identified as White. Almost all HIV cases attributed to IDU exposure were either Aboriginal (50.1%) or White (46.4%). Among cases attributed to the Het-Endemic category 94.4% were identified Black (Figure 8). Looking at the breakdown of cases identified as Aboriginal, First Nations people represent 16.7% of reported HIV cases, whereas Métis people represented 1.8% and Inuit 0.1%.

FIGURE 8: Proportion of reported HIV cases (all ages) by exposure category and race/ethnicity – Canada, 1998–2013



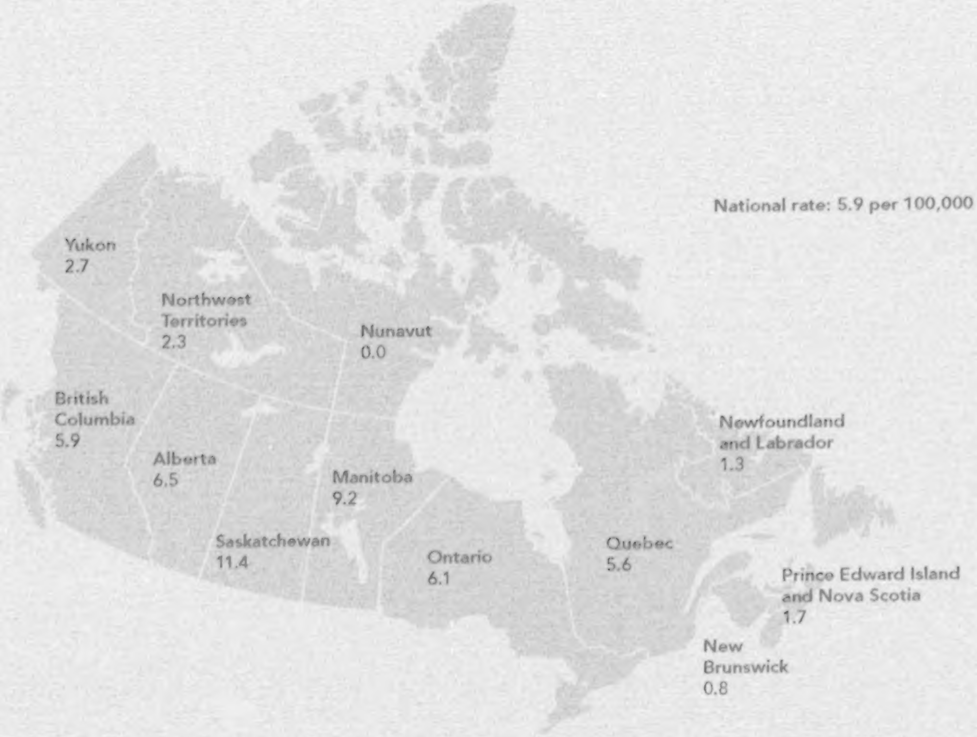
Geographic distribution

(See Tables 7A–7E)

In 2013, as in previous years, Ontario accounted for the highest proportion and number of reported HIV cases (39.6%, n=827) in Canada, followed by Quebec (21.7%, n=453), British Columbia (13.0%, n=272), Alberta (12.5%, n=261), and Saskatchewan (6.1%, n=126).

HIV diagnosis rates highlight unique aspects of the HIV epidemic (Figure 9). The national all-ages diagnosis rate in Canada in 2013 was 5.9 per 100,000 population. However, provincial and territorial rates varied. For example, in all provinces except Saskatchewan, the adult HIV diagnosis rates for 2013 remained relatively similar to recent years. In Saskatchewan, the all-age HIV diagnosis rate reached a high of 19.3 per 100,000 population in 2009, with annual decreases thereafter to a rate of 11.4 per 100,000 population in 2013. The next highest provincial and territorial rates in 2013 were observed in Manitoba (9.2 per 100,000 population), Alberta (6.5 per 100,000 population), Ontario (6.1 per 100,000 population), and British Columbia (5.9 per 100,000 population). The remaining provinces and territories had HIV diagnosis rates that were lower than the national rate.

FIGURE 9: All-age HIV diagnosis rate (per 100,000 population) by province/territory – Canada, 2013


National rate: 5.9 per 100,000
Yukon 2.7
Northwest Territories 2.3
Nunavut 0.0
British Columbia 5.9
Alberta 6.5
Manitoba 9.2
Saskatchewan 11.4
Ontario 6.1
Quebec 5.6
Newfoundland and Labrador 1.3
Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia 1.7
New Brunswick 0.8

Immigration medical screening for HIV

(See Table 8)

In 2012, 257,887 foreign nationals obtained permanent residence status and 1,091,876 foreign nationals obtained temporary residence status in Canada.[10,11] From January 15, 2002 to December 31, 2012, 5,777 applicants screened in Canada or overseas tested positive for HIV.[12] In 2012, 534 applicants, of which 231 were screened in Canada and 303 were screened overseas, tested positive for HIV. However, not all applicants with HIV diagnoses were admissible for residency, nor did all applicants screened and diagnosed with HIV overseas land in Canada.

The following analysis focuses on applicants who underwent an IME in Canada from 2002 to 2011, and applicants who underwent an IME overseas and landed in Canada from 2005 to 2012.

Between January 15, 2002 and December 31, 2011, 3,004 applicants screened in Canada were diagnosed with HIV infection, with an average of 300 per year (ranging from 210 in 2011 to 373 in 2006).[13] These included applicants who were admissible for residency as well as those who were not. More than half of the HIV-positive applicants (56.7%) were male and the majority (42.5%) were either 30 to 39 years old and 20 to 29 years old (24.5%) (Figure 10). Ontario was the province of residence for the highest proportion of the HIV-positive applicants (54.4%), followed by Quebec (26.9%), British Columbia (8.4%), Alberta (5.8%), and Manitoba (2.8%), with less than 1% of the remaining HIV-positive applicants residing in the other provinces and territories. The three most frequently reported countries of birth were Zimbabwe (13.6%), Mexico (8.2%), and Haiti (6.4%). Among all HIV cases, 67.2% were born in HIV-endemic countries.

Between January 1, 2005 and December 31, 2012, 1,058 applicants screened overseas who landed in Canada were diagnosed with HIV infection, with an average of 132 per year (ranging from 84 in 2009 to 183 in 2008).[14] Just over half (52.4%) were females. The majority (41.9%) were 30 to 39 years old, followed by those 20 to 29 years old (26.6%) (Figure 10). Ontario was the most common intended province of residence (33.5%), followed by Quebec (24.4%), Alberta (15.1%), British Columbia (12.9%), Manitoba (9.1%), Saskatchewan (2.9%), and the Atlantic provinces (2.1%). Among HIV-positive applicants, 69.5% were born in HIV-endemic countries, with Ethiopia (19.6%), Democratic Republic of Congo (9.7%), and Burundi (5.6%) being the most frequently reported countries of birth.

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[10] Citizenship and Immigration Canada. *Facts and figures 2012 – Immigration overview: Permanent and temporary residents – Permanent residents* [Internet]. 2013 [updated 2013 Aug 7; cited 2014 June 5]. Available from: http://www.cic.gc.ca/English/resources/statistics/facts2012/permanent/01.asp

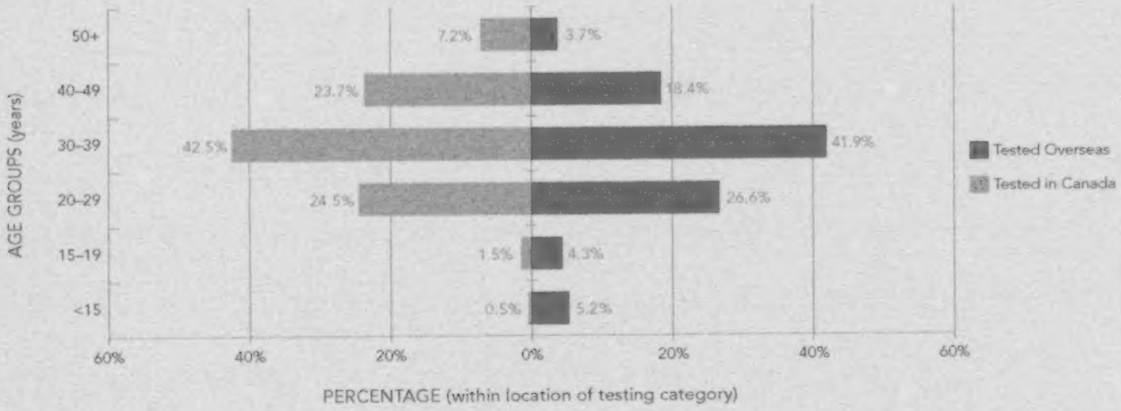
[11] Citizenship and Immigration Canada. *Facts and figures 2012 – Immigration overview: Permanent and temporary residents – Temporary residents* [Internet]. 2013 [updated 2013 Aug 7; cited 2014 June 5]. Available from: http://www.cic.gc.ca/English/resources/statistics/facts2012/temporary/01.asp

[12] Citizenship and Immigration Canada – Database on HIV, as of June 2013. Reproduced and distributed with the permission of Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

[13] Citizenship and Immigration Canada, CIC HIV DB, as of May 2013. Reproduced and distributed with the permission of Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

[14] Citizenship and Immigration, CIC HB Post-Arrival Health Public Health Liaison Unit Provincial Notifications – Overseas Notifications Database as of January 09, 2013. Reproduced and distributed with the permission of Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

FIGURE 10: Age group distribution of HIV-positive applicants tested overseas and applicants tested in Canada



Canadian Perinatal HIV Surveillance Program

(See Tables 9–13)

From 1984 to 2013, 4,025 infants in Canada were identified as being perinatally exposed to HIV. The number of HIV-exposed infants reported per birth year between 2005 and 2013 has fluctuated from a low of 196 in 2006 to a high of 248 in 2009. In 2013, 201 infants were reported as being perinatally exposed to HIV, down from 228 in 2012.

Although the number of infants perinatally exposed to HIV has increased over time, the proportion of infants born in Canada and confirmed to be HIV infected has decreased gradually from greater than 25% before the advent of antiretroviral treatment during pregnancy (AZT monotherapy after 1994, HAART after 1996) to less than 1% in 2013 (data not shown). Two HIV transmissions were confirmed in the 201 perinatally exposed infants born in 2013. Correspondingly, the proportion of HIV-positive mothers receiving antiretroviral therapy has increased over time and was at 95.5% in 2013.

A review of all perinatally exposed infants from 1984 to 2013 shows that the majority (74.1%) were born to mothers who acquired HIV infection through heterosexual contact, whereas just over one-fifth (23.2%) were attributed to IDU exposure. In terms of race/ethnicity distribution of the infants, almost half (49.5%) were reported as Black, one-quarter (25.2%) as White, and almost one-fifth (17.0 %) as Aboriginal. Maternal region of birth for the majority of infants was North America (43.0%), Africa (37.5%), and the Caribbean (10.6%).

AIDS SURVEILLANCE

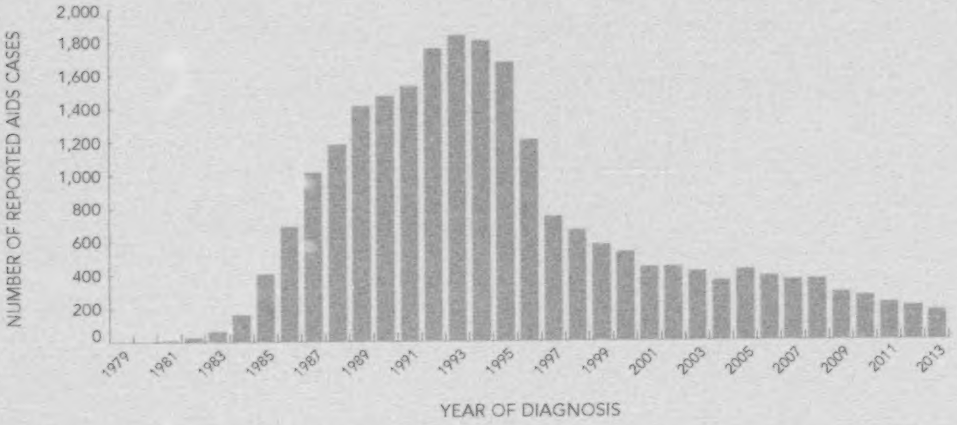
Number of cases

(See Table 14)

From 1979 to December 31, 2013, a cumulative total of 23,111 AIDS cases have been reported to PHAC. The annual number of reported AIDS cases in Canada has decreased steadily since the mid-1990s, largely as a result of the introduction of highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) in 1996. In more recent years, there has been a decrease in reporting because some provinces no longer report AIDS cases.

In 2013, 177 AIDS cases were reported to PHAC, representing a 12.8% decrease from 2012 and a 90.4% decrease since 1993, the year with the highest number of reported AIDS cases (1,837) (Figure 11).

FIGURE 11: Number of reported AIDS cases by year of diagnosis – Canada, 1979–2013



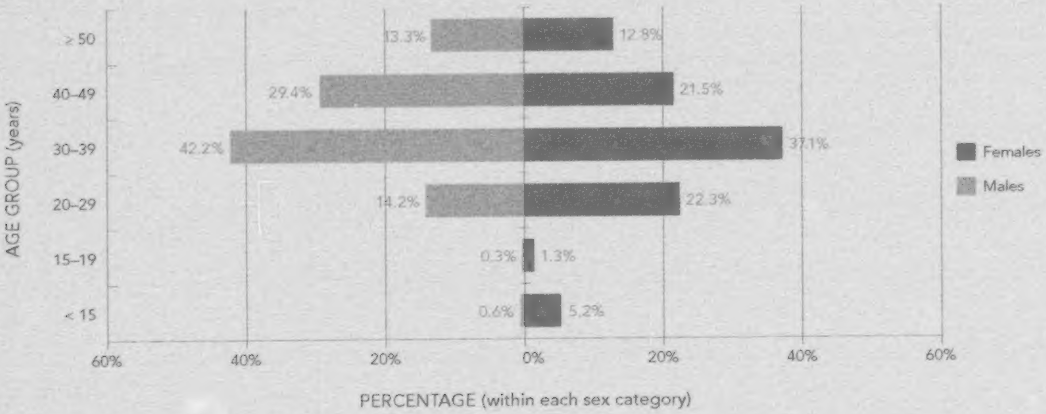
Age and sex distribution

(See Tables 15–17C)

Data on age and sex were available for 98.8% of reported AIDS cases for 2013. In 2013, the majority (35.0%) of cases were 40 to 49 years old, followed by cases aged 50 years and older (33.3%), and cases 30 to 39 years old (20.3%).

In 2013, one pediatric AIDS case was reported. Among adults (≥ 15 years old), where sex was known, the majority of reported AIDS cases were males (76.8%). Similar to the HIV trends, the age distribution among females and males differs. Among females, a greater proportion of AIDS cases were observed in the younger age groups (< 15, 15–19 and 20–29 years old) compared to males (Figure 12), where a greater proportion of AIDS cases were observed in older age groups (30–39, 40–49, and 50+ years old).

FIGURE 12: Age group distribution of reported AIDS cases by sex – Canada, 1979–2013



Exposure category

(See Tables 18A–18E)

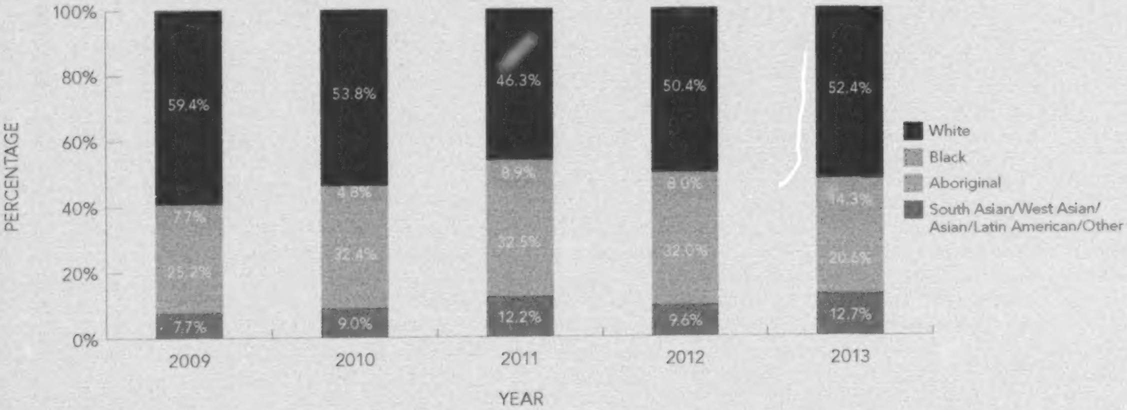
In 2013, the majority (59.1%) of the reported AIDS cases were missing exposure category information, therefore no breakdown of the data are presented.

Race/ethnicity

(See Table 19)

Similar to exposure categories, a smaller proportion of AIDS cases in 2013 (35.6%) had race/ethnicity information compared to 2012 (61.6%). As such, these data must be interpreted with caution. Where race/ethnicity information is available, 52.4% of AIDS cases identified as White, 20.6% as Aboriginal, and 14.3% as Black (Figure 13).

FIGURE 13: Proportion of reported AIDS cases (all ages) by race/ethnicity – Canada, 2009–2013



Geographic distribution

(See Tables 20A–20C)

In 2013, the majority (56.5%) of AIDS cases reported were from Ontario, British Columbia (20.3%), and Alberta (18.1%).

AIDS mortality

(See Tables 21–29)

Since 1996, the Canadian Mortality Database shows that the numbers of annual deaths attributed to HIV infection are declining. The lowest recorded number of deaths attributed to HIV infection (303) was reported in 2011 (the most recent year data is available). This trend is also reflected in the mortality data captured in the national HIV/AIDS surveillance system. However, differences in the numbers between the two databases are due to under-reporting of AIDS deaths to PHAC via the national HIV/AIDS surveillance system.

Data limitations

Surveillance data have several limitations that should be considered in the interpretation of possible trends. Some limitations apply generally to surveillance data, for example, different reporting practices across jurisdictions, reporting delays, under-reporting, duplicate reports, missing or incomplete data, and limitations related to AIDS surveillance and associated mortality data. It is also important to consider the possible effect of individual or societal behaviour changes over time that contribute to changes in observed disease trends, for example, changes in HIV testing patterns (i.e. who comes forward for testing and when). Appendix 2 contains comprehensive descriptions of the data limitations.

CONCLUSION

The annual number of HIV cases reported to PHAC for the year 2013 was the lowest reported since HIV reporting began in 1985. At 5.9 per 100,000, the 2013 HIV diagnosis rate is the lowest reported to date. PHAC will continue to monitor HIV surveillance data to see whether this decreasing trend continues.

Overall, when the different risk exposure categories for HIV were examined, the MSM category was still the leading exposure category in Canada, followed by heterosexual contact, and IDU exposures. However, the pattern of risk exposure differed by province and territory as well as by race/ethnicity.

Rates of reported HIV cases in Saskatchewan continue to exceed the national average, but a decreasing trend has been observed since 2009. In contrast to declining national numbers attributed to IDU exposure, the majority of HIV cases in Saskatchewan have been identified as Aboriginal, and IDU exposure has been the most commonly identified exposure category. In response to this situation, Saskatchewan Health continues to implement its provincial strategy to reduce HIV transmission and to increase HIV care and treatment access for people infected with HIV.

At the national level, distinct differences were observed between the sexes in terms of age at the HIV diagnosis. HIV diagnosis tended to be made at a younger age among females compared to males. In addition, the proportion of HIV cases among older Canadians (50 years and older) has increased gradually since reporting began in 1985, and males outnumbered females in the older age groups.

Given the variations in HIV and AIDS case reports between provinces and territories, as well as variations in demographic profile (e.g. race/ethnicity, age, and sex), the data presented in this surveillance report highlight the need for population-specific interventions.

DATA TABLES

SECTION I: HIV IN CANADA: REPORTED HIV CASES TO DECEMBER 31, 2013

TABLE 1: Number of HIV cases by year of test (all ages)[1,2]

YEAR OF TEST	NUMBER OF CASES REPORTED TO PHAC
1985–1994	32,827
1995	2,939
1996	2,729
1997	2,460
1998	2,290
1999	2,184
2000	2,092
2001	2,216
2002	2,460
2003	2,468
2004	2,520
2005	2,478
2006	2,537
2007	2,439
2008	2,620
2009	2,392
2010	2,364
2011	2,307
2012	2,099
2013	2,090
Total	**78,511**

[1] Disaggregated data by year is not available before 1995 for all jurisdictions.

[2] Reporting of HIV cases for individuals younger than two years of age varies among provinces and territories (Appendix 2).

TABLE 2: Cumulative number of HIV cases among **adults** (≥ 15 years old) and **children** (< 15 years old) by sex between November 1, 1985 and December 31, 2013[1]

AGE AND SEX	NUMBER OF CASES REPORTED	%[2]
Children (< 15 years old)	**642**	**0.9**
Males	360	57.9
Females	262	42.1
Sex not reported/ transsexual/transgender	20	
Adults (≥ 15 years old)[3]	**74,336**	**99.1**
Males	59,664	81.7
Females	13,396	18.3
Sex not reported/transsexual/transgender	1,276	
Age group not reported	**3,533**	
Males	1,988	
Females	173	
Sex not reported/transsexual/transgender	1,372	
Total	**78,511**	**100.0**
Males	**62,012**	**81.8**
Females	**13,831**	**18.2**
Sex not reported/transsexual/transgender	**2,668**	

[1] Reporting of HIV cases for individuals younger than two years of age varies among provinces and territories (Appendix 2).

[2] Percentages are based on the total number excluding "sex not reported/transexual/transgender".

[3] Between 1985 and 1996, Alberta reported 47 HIV cases that were children (< 15 years old). However due to limitations with the data, these cases are reported as "Adult, age unknown".

TABLE 3: Number of HIV cases among **adults** (≥ 15 years old) by year of test and sex

YEAR OF TEST	MALES		FEMALES		SEX NOT REPORTED/ TRANSSEXUAL/ TRANSGENDER		TOTAL	
	Number of cases	Cumulative total	Number of cases	Cumulative total	Number of cases	Cumulative total	Number of cases	Cumulative total
1985–2002	40,195	40,195	6,944	6,944	1,199	1,199	**48,338**	**48,338**
2003	1,814	42,009	621	7,565	4	1,203	**2,439**	**50,777**
2004	1,834	43,843	647	8,212	3	1,206	**2,484**	**53,261**
2005	1,813	45,656	619	8,831	5	1,211	**2,437**	**55,698**
2006	1,812	47,468	692	9,523	6	1,217	**2,510**	**58,208**
2007	1,800	49,268	600	10,123	8	1,225	**2,408**	**60,616**
2008	1,917	51,185	665	10,788	4	1,229	**2,586**	**63,202**
2009	1,756	52,941	604	11,392	6	1,235	**2,366**	**65,568**
2010	1,784	54,725	536	11,928	15	1,250	**2,335**	**67,903**
2011	1,735	56,460	539	12,467	12	1,262	**2,286**	**70,189**
2012	1,592	58,052	484	12,951	5	1,267	**2,081**	**72,270**
2013	1,612	59,664	445	13,396	9	1,276	**2,066**	**74,336**
Total[1]	**59,664**		**13,396**		**1,276**		**74,336**	

[1] Between 1985 and 1996, Alberta reported 47 HIV cases that were children (< 15 years old). However due to limitations with the data, these cases are reported as "Adult, age unknown".

TABLE 4A: Number of HIV cases by age group and year of test[1]

AGE GROUP	YEAR OF TEST							TOTAL	
	1985–2007	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	n	%[2]
Children < 15 years	**531**	**25**	**20**	**17**	**12**	**16**	**21**	**642**	**0.9**
Adults	**60,616**	**2,586**	**2,366**	**2,335**	**2,286**	**2,081**	**2,066**	**74,336**	**99.1**
15 to 19 years	940	60	48	45	46	36	39	1,214	1.6
20 to 29 years	15,505	549	530	522	520	478	465	18,569	24.8
30 to 39 years	24,259	780	715	731	700	619	601	28,405	37.9
40 to 49 years	13,266	801	716	615	587	577	518	17,080	22.8
≥ 50 years	5,729	396	357	422	433	371	443	8,151	10.9
Adult, age unknown[3]	917	0	0	0	0	0	0	917	1.2
Subtotal	**61,147**	**2,611**	**2,386**	**2,352**	**2,298**	**2,097**	**2,087**	**74,978**	**100.0**
Age group not reported	3,492	9	6	12	9	2	3	**3,533**	
Total	**64,639**	**2,620**	**2,392**	**2,364**	**2,307**	**2,099**	**2,090**	**78,511**	

[1] Reporting of HIV cases for individuals younger than two years of age varies among provinces and territories (Appendix 2).

[2] Percentages are based on the total number excluding "Age group not reported".

[3] Between 1985 and 1996, Alberta reported 47 HIV cases that were children (< 15 years old). However due to limitations with the data, these cases are reported as "Adult, age unknown".

TABLE 4B: Number of HIV cases among **males** by age group and year of test[1]

	YEAR OF TEST							TOTAL	
AGE GROUP	1985–2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	n	%[2]
Male children < 15 years	**304**	**16**	**7**	**9**	**5**	**9**	**10**	**360**	**0.6**
Adult males	**49,268**	**1,917**	**1,756**	**1,784**	**1,735**	**1,592**	**1,612**	**59,664**	**99.4**
15 to 19 years	535	25	21	26	22	22	26	677	1.1
20 to 29 years	11,802	379	372	386	387	359	361	14,046	23.4
30 to 39 years	19,968	546	493	527	499	449	435	22,917	38.2
40 to 49 years	11,347	632	575	510	464	463	415	14,406	24.0
≥ 50 years	4,840	335	295	335	363	299	375	6,842	11.4
Adult, age unknown[3]	776	0	0	0	0	0	0	776	1.3
Subtotal	**49,572**	**1,933**	**1,763**	**1,793**	**1,740**	**1,601**	**1,622**	**60,024**	**100.0**
Age group not reported	1973	2	2	6	3	1	1	**1,988**	
Total[4]	**51,545**	**1,935**	**1,765**	**1,799**	**1,743**	**1,602**	**1,623**	**62,012**	

[1] Reporting of HIV cases for individuals younger than two years of age varies among provinces and territories (Appendix 2).

[2] Percentages are based on the total number excluding "Age group not reported".

[3] Between 1985 and 1996, Alberta reported 47 HIV cases that were children (< 15 years old). However due to limitations with the data, these cases are reported as "Adult, age unknown".

[4] Excludes 2,668 HIV cases where sex was not reported or reported as transsexual or transgender.

TABLE 4C: Number of HIV cases among **females** by age group and year of test[1]

AGE GROUP	YEAR OF TEST							TOTAL	
	1985–2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	n	%[2]
Female children < 15 years	**207**	**9**	**13**	**8**	**7**	**7**	**11**	**262**	**1.9**
Adult females	**10,123**	**665**	**604**	**536**	**539**	**484**	**445**	**13,396**	**98.1**
15 to 19 years	392	35	27	19	23	14	13	523	3.8
20 to 29 years	3,404	170	158	132	130	117	103	4,214	30.9
30 to 39 years	3,814	232	221	197	198	168	164	4,994	36.6
40 to 49 years	1,674	168	137	104	119	114	100	2,416	17.7
≥ 50 years	752	60	61	84	69	71	65	1,162	8.5
Adult, age unknown[3]	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	87	0.6
Subtotal	**10,330**	**674**	**617**	**544**	**546**	**491**	**456**	**13,658**	**100.0**
Age group not reported	169	2	0	2	0	0	0	**173**	
Total[4]	**10,499**	**676**	**617**	**546**	**546**	**491**	**456**	**13,831**	

[1] Reporting of HIV cases for individuals younger than two years of age varies among provinces and territories (Appendix 2).

[2] Percentages are based on the total number excluding "Age group not reported".

[3] Between 1985 and 1996, Alberta reported 47 HIV cases that were children (< 15 years old). However due to limitations with the data, these cases are reported as "Adult, age unknown".

[4] Excludes 2,668 HIV cases where sex was not reported or reported as transsexual or transgender.

TABLE 5A: Number and percentage distribution of HIV cases among **adults** (≥ 15 years old) by exposure category and year of test[1]

EXPOSURE CATEGORY	YEAR OF TEST														TOTAL	
	1985–2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013			
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%[2]
MSM	19,084	56.0	711	43.6	659	41.4	709	46.2	671	45.0	673	47.9	672	49.3	**23,179**	**53.8**
MSM/IDU	891	2.6	29	1.8	50	3.1	40	2.6	36	2.4	31	2.2	37	2.7	**1,114**	**2.6**
IDU	5,890	17.3	310	19.0	316	19.8	267	17.4	263	17.6	188	13.4	175	12.8	**7,409**	**17.2**
Blood/blood products[3]																
a) recipient of blood/ clotting factor	138	0.4	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**141**	**0.3**
b) recipient of blood	306	0.9	7	0.4	6	0.4	2	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.1	5	0.4	**330**	**0.8**
c) recipient of clotting factor	320	0.9	1	0.1	2	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	**325**	**0.8**
Heterosexual contact																
a) origin from an HIV-endemic country	2,151	6.3	247	15.1	193	12.1	152	9.9	168	11.3	182	13.0	131	9.6	**3,224**	**7.5**
b) sexual contact with a person at risk	2,223	6.5	164	10.0	158	9.9	177	11.5	153	10.3	136	9.7	142	10.4	**3,153**	**7.3**
c) NIR-Het	2,743	8.0	155	9.5	196	12.3	156	10.2	152	10.2	130	9.3	131	9.6	**3,663**	**8.5**
Other[4]	336	1.0	7	0.4	12	0.8	31	2.0	46	3.1	63	4.5	71	5.2	**566**	**1.3**
Subtotal	**34,082**	**100.0**	**1,632**	**100.0**	**1,593**	**100.0**	**1,536**	**100.0**	**1,492**	**100.0**	**1,405**	**100.0**	**1,364**	**100.0**	**43,104**	**100.0**
NIR	3,245		101		96		77		89		106		72		**3,786**	
Not reported	23,289		853		677		722		705		570		630		**27,446**	
Total[5]	**60,616**		**2,586**		**2,366**		**2,335**		**2,286**		**2,081**		**2,066**		**74,336**	

[1] Exposure category data are not available for Quebec and are incomplete before 2009 for Ontario. These data are presented as "Not reported" (Appendix 2).

[2] Percentages are based on the total number excluding "NIR" and "Not reported".

[3] It is not always possible to separate "recipient of blood" from "recipient of clotting factor". However, they have been separated where possible for reporting purposes.

[4] For Alberta, cases identified as CIC/OOC were classified in the exposure category of "Other".

[5] Between 1985 and 1996, Alberta reported 47 HIV cases that were children (< 15 years old). However due to limitations with the data, these cases are reported as "Adult, age unknown".

TABLE 5B: Number and percentage distribution of HIV cases among **adult males** (≥ 15 years old) by exposure category and year of test[1]

EXPOSURE CATEGORY	YEAR OF TEST														TOTAL	
	1985–2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013			
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%[2]
MSM	18,993	67.2	711	59.4	659	56.4	709	59.3	671	59.3	673	63.0	672	62.7	**23,088**	**65.8**
MSM/IDU	889	3.1	29	2.4	50	4.3	40	3.3	36	3.2	31	2.9	37	3.5	**1,112**	**3.2**
IDU	3,873	13.7	186	15.5	187	16.0	166	13.9	161	14.2	114	10.7	114	10.6	**4,801**	**13.7**
Blood/blood products[3]																
a) recipient of blood/ clotting factor	105	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**106**	**0.3**
b) recipient of blood	191	0.7	5	0.4	6	0.5	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.2	**207**	**0.6**
c) recipient of clotting factor	275	1.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**277**	**0.8**
Heterosexual contact																
a) origin from an HIV-endemic country	958	3.4	89	7.4	68	5.8	69	5.8	79	7.0	62	5.8	48	4.5	**1,373**	**3.9**
b) sexual contact with a person at risk	1,063	3.8	75	6.3	75	6.4	94	7.9	78	6.9	62	5.8	72	6.7	**1,519**	**4.3**
c) NIR-Het	1,652	5.8	99	8.3	119	10.2	96	8.0	80	7.1	89	8.3	90	8.4	**2,225**	**6.3**
Other[4]	255	0.9	3	0.3	4	0.3	19	1.6	26	2.3	37	3.5	36	3.4	**380**	**1.1**
Subtotal	**28,254**	**100.0**	**1,197**	**100.0**	**1,169**	**100.0**	**1,196**	**100.0**	**1,132**	**100.0**	**1,069**	**100.0**	**1,071**	**100.0**	**35,088**	**100.0**
NIR	2,532		74		69		52		64		77		55		**2,923**	
Not reported	18,482		646		518		536		539		446		486		**21,653**	
Total[5,6]	**49,268**		**1,917**		**1,756**		**1,784**		**1,735**		**1,592**		**1,612**		**59,664**	

[1] Exposure category data are not available for Quebec and are incomplete before 2009 for Ontario. These data are presented as "Not reported" (Appendix 2).

[2] Percentages are based on the total number excluding "NIR" and "Not reported".

[3] It is not always possible to separate "recipient of blood" from "recipient of clotting factor". However, they have been separated where possible for reporting purposes.

[4] For Alberta, cases identified as CIC/OOC were classified in the exposure category of "Other".

[5] Between 1985 and 1996, Alberta reported 47 HIV cases that were children (< 15 years old). However due to limitations with the data, these cases are reported as "Adult, age unknown".

[6] Excludes 1,276 HIV cases where sex was not reported or reported as transsexual or transgender.

TABLE 5C: Number and percentage distribution of HIV cases among **adult females** (≥ 15 years old) by exposure category and year of test[1]

EXPOSURE CATEGORY	YEAR OF TEST														TOTAL	
	1985–2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013			
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%[2]
IDU	1,965	34.9	124	28.5	129	30.4	101	29.8	102	28.4	74	22.0	60	20.7	**2,555**	**32.7**
Blood/blood products[3]																
a) recipient of blood/ clotting factor	33	0.6	1	0.2	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**35**	**0.4**
b) recipient of blood	110	2.0	2	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.3	1	0.3	1	0.3	3	1.0	**118**	**1.5**
c) recipient of clotting factor	32	0.6	1	0.2	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	**35**	**0.4**
Heterosexual contact																
a) origin from an HIV-endemic country	1,187	21.1	158	36.3	125	29.5	82	24.2	88	24.5	120	35.7	82	28.3	**1,842**	**23.6**
b) sexual contact with a person at risk	1,142	20.3	89	20.5	83	19.6	83	24.5	75	20.9	74	22.0	69	23.8	**1,615**	**20.7**
c) NIR-Het	1,091	19.4	56	12.9	77	18.2	60	17.7	72	20.1	41	12.2	41	14.1	**1,438**	**18.4**
Other[4]	77	1.4	4	0.9	8	1.9	12	3.5	20	5.6	26	7.7	35	12.1	**182**	**2.3**
Subtotal	**5,637**	**100.0**	**435**	**100.0**	**424**	**100.0**	**339**	**100.0**	**359**	**100.0**	**336**	**100.0**	**290**	**100.0**	**7,820**	**100.0**
NIR	554		25		24		22		25		27		17		**694**	
Not reported	3,932		205		156		175		155		121		138		**4,882**	
Total[5,6]	**10,123**		**665**		**604**		**536**		**539**		**484**		**445**		**13,396**	

[1] Exposure category data are not available for Quebec and are incomplete before 2009 for Ontario. These data are presented as "Not reported" (Appendix 2).

[2] Percentages are based on the total number excluding "NIR" and "Not reported".

[3] It is not always possible to separate "recipient of blood" from "recipient of clotting factor". However, they have been separated where possible for reporting purposes.

[4] For Alberta, cases identified as CIC/OOC were classified in the exposure category of "Other".

[5] Between 1985 and 1996, Alberta reported 47 HIV cases that were children (< 15 years old). However due to limitations with the data, these cases are reported as "Adult, age unknown".

[6] Excludes 1,276 HIV cases where sex was not reported or reported as transsexual or transgender.

TABLE 5D: Number and percentage distribution of HIV cases among **children** (< 15 years old) by exposure category and year of test[1,2]

EXPOSURE CATEGORY	YEAR OF TEST														TOTAL	
	1985–2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013			
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%[3]
Blood/blood products[4]																
a) recipient of blood/ clotting factor	4	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**4**	**1.0**
b) recipient of blood	20	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**20**	**4.9**
c) recipient of clotting factor	67	18.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**67**	**16.5**
Perinatal transmission	225	63.4	10	76.9	9	100.0	7	77.8	3	50.0	0	0.0	3	37.5	**257**	**63.5**
Other[5]	39	11.0	3	23.1	0	0.0	2	22.2	3	50.0	5	100.0	5	62.5	**57**	**14.1**
Subtotal	**355**	**100.0**	**13**	**100.0**	**9**	**100.0**	**9**	**100.0**	**6**	**100.0**	**5**	**100.0**	**8**	**100.0**	**405**	**100.0**
NIR	15		1		0		1		0		0		3		**20**	
Not reported	161		11		11		7		6		11		10		**217**	
Total[6]	**531**		**25**		**20**		**17**		**12**		**16**		**21**		**642**	

[1] Exposure category data are not available for Quebec and are incomplete before 2009 for Ontario. These data are presented as "Not reported" (Appendix 2).

[2] Reporting of HIV cases for individuals younger than two years of age varies among provinces and territories (Appendix 2).

[3] Percentages are based on the total number excluding "NIR" and "Not reported".

[4] It is not always possible to separate "recipient of blood" from "recipient of clotting factor". However, they have been separated where possible for reporting purposes.

[5] "Other" includes positive HIV cases for which the mode of HIV transmission is known but is not classified as "blood/blood products" or "perinatal". For Alberta, cases identified as CIC/OOC were classified in the exposure category of "Other".

[6] Between 1985 and 1996, Alberta reported 47 HIV cases that were children (< 15 years old). However due to limitations with the data, these cases are reported as "Adult, age unknown".

TABLE 5E: Number of HIV cases among **adults** (≥ 15 years old) by exposure category and age group between January 1, 2013 and December 31, 2013[1,2]

EXPOSURE CATEGORY	AGE GROUP (YEARS)					TOTAL
	15–19	**20–29**	**30–39**	**40–49**	**≥ 50**	
MSM	12	191	200	153	116	**672**
MSM/IDU	0	13	10	9	5	**37**
IDU	2	32	59	55	27	**175**
Blood/blood products[3]	0	0	0	2	3	**5**
Heterosexual contact						
a) origin from an HIV-endemic country	3	22	50	36	20	**131**
b) sexual contact with a person at risk	3	24	38	46	31	**142**
c) NIR-Het	1	30	30	31	39	**131**
Other[4]	2	12	30	17	10	**71**
NIR	2	12	27	19	12	**72**
Not reported	14	129	157	150	180	**630**
Total	**39**	**465**	**601**	**518**	**443**	**2,066**

[1] Reporting of HIV cases for individuals younger than two years of age varies among provinces and territories (Appendix 2).

[2] Exposure category data are not available for Quebec and are incomplete before 2009 for Ontario. These data are presented as "Not reported" (Appendix 2).

[3] All HIV cases in the blood/blood products exposure category were attributed to receiving blood.

[4] For Alberta, cases identified as CIC/OOC were classified in the exposure category of "Other".

TABLE 6A: Number and percentage distribution of HIV cases by year of test and race/ethnicity between 1998 and December 31, 2013 (all ages)[1,2,3]

RACE/ ETHNICITY	YEAR OF TEST														TOTAL	
	1998–2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013			
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%[4]
Aboriginal																
a) First Nations	1,306	17.9	204	24.4	224	15.9	183	13.6	219	16.6	199	15.0	140	11.2	**2,475**	**16.7**
b) Métis	158	2.2	16	1.9	33	2.3	19	1.4	20	1.5	14	1.1	7	0.6	**267**	**1.8**
c) Inuit	19	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**20**	**0.1**
d) Aboriginal, unspecified	294	4.0	40	4.8	41	2.9	60	4.5	44	3.3	37	2.8	52	4.2	**568**	**3.8**
South Asian/ West Asian/Arab[5]	156	2.1	13	1.6	44	3.1	35	2.6	40	3.0	52	3.9	56	4.5	**396**	**2.7**
Asian[6]	242	3.3	40	4.8	71	5.0	72	5.3	76	5.7	80	6.0	75	6.0	**656**	**4.4**
Black[7]	705	9.7	112	13.4	236	16.7	210	15.6	245	18.5	295	22.3	216	17.3	**2,019**	**13.7**
Latin American[8]	149	2.0	31	3.7	77	5.4	54	4.0	67	5.1	48	3.6	70	5.6	**496**	**3.4**
White	4,221	57.9	370	44.2	669	47.3	696	51.7	588	44.4	577	43.5	618	49.4	**7,739**	**52.4**
Other	35	0.5	11	1.3	18	1.3	17	1.3	24	1.8	23	1.7	17	1.4	**145**	**1.0**
Subtotal	**7,285**	**100.0**	**837**	**100.0**	**1,413**	**100.0**	**1,347**	**100.0**	**1,323**	**100.0**	**1,325**	**100.0**	**1,251**	**100.0**	**14,781**	**100.0**
Not reported	16,399		1,783		979		1,017		984		774		839		**22,775**	
Total	**23,684**		**2,620**		**2,392**		**2,364**		**2,307**		**2,099**		**2,090**		**37,556**	

[1] Consider data limitations regarding race/ethnicity information when interpreting these data (Appendix 2).

[2] For all provinces and territories, race/ethnicity information is not available before 1998. Race/ethnicity information is not submitted by Quebec, and is not available for Ontario before 2009 (Appendix 2).

[3] Reporting of HIV cases for individuals younger than two years of age varies among provinces and territories (Appendix 2).

[4] Percentages are based on the total number excluding "Not reported".

[5] For example, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Bangladeshi, Armenian, Egyptian, Iranian, Lebanese, and Moroccan.

[6] For example, Chinese, Japanese, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Indonesian, Laotian, Korean, and Filipino.

[7] For example, Somali, Haitian, and Jamaican.

[8] For example, Mexican, Central American, and South American.

TABLE 6B: Number and percentage distribution of HIV cases among **males** by year of test and race/ethnicity between 1998 and December 31, 2013 (all ages)[1,2,3]

RACE/ ETHNICITY	YEAR OF TEST														TOTAL	
	1998–2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013			
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%[4]
Aboriginal																
a) First Nations	656	12.4	97	16.5	120	11.6	92	9.0	122	12.3	122	12.2	79	8.1	**1,288**	**11.8**
b) Métis	92	1.7	9	1.5	17	1.6	12	1.2	13	1.3	5	0.5	7	0.7	**155**	**1.4**
c) Inuit	14	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**15**	**0.1**
d) Aboriginal, unspecified	156	3.0	21	3.6	21	2.0	37	3.6	21	2.1	19	1.9	26	2.7	**301**	**2.8**
South Asian/ West Asian/Arab[5]	121	2.3	12	2.0	40	3.9	29	2.8	37	3.7	46	4.6	44	4.5	**329**	**3.0**
Asian[6]	204	3.9	36	6.1	58	5.6	59	5.8	69	7.0	73	7.3	72	7.4	**571**	**5.2**
Black[7]	343	6.5	51	8.7	112	10.8	117	11.4	131	13.2	149	14.9	108	11.1	**1,011**	**9.3**
Latin American[8]	136	2.6	31	5.3	69	6.7	50	4.9	61	6.2	46	4.6	66	6.8	**459**	**4.2**
White	3,539	66.9	322	54.8	584	56.4	617	60.1	516	52.1	520	52.2	559	57.2	**6,657**	**61.1**
Other	26	0.5	9	1.5	14	1.4	12	1.2	20	2.0	17	1.7	16	1.6	**114**	**1.0**
Subtotal	**5,287**	**100.0**	**588**	**100.0**	**1,035**	**100.0**	**1,026**	**100.0**	**990**	**100.0**	**997**	**100.0**	**977**	**100.0**	**10,900**	**100.0**
Not reported	12,230		1,347		730		773		753		605		646		**17,084**	
Total[9]	**17,517**		**1,935**		**1,765**		**1,799**		**1,743**		**1,602**		**1,623**		**27,984**	

[1] Consider data limitations regarding race/ethnicity information when interpreting these data (Appendix 2).

[2] For all provinces and territories, race/ethnicity information is not available before 1998. Race/ethnicity information is not submitted by Quebec, and is not available for Ontario before 2009 (Appendix 2).

[3] Reporting of HIV cases for individuals younger than two years of age varies among provinces and territories (Appendix 2).

[4] Percentages are based on the total number excluding "Not reported".

[5] For example, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Bangladeshi, Armenian, Egyptian, Iranian, Lebanese, and Moroccan.

[6] For example, Chinese, Japanese, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Indonesian, Laotian, Korean, and Filipino.

[7] For example, Somali, Haitian, and Jamaican.

[8] For example, Mexican, Central American, and South American.

[9] Excludes 318 HIV cases where sex was not reported or reported as transsexual or transgender.

TABLE 6C: Number and percentage distribution of HIV cases among **females** by year of test and race/ethnicity between 1998 and December 31, 2013 (all ages)[1,2,3]

RACE/ ETHNICITY	YEAR OF TEST														TOTAL	
	1998–2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013			
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%[4]
Aboriginal																
a) First Nations	646	32.5	107	43.0	104	27.7	91	28.4	97	29.1	77	23.6	61	22.4	**1,183**	**30.6**
b) Métis	66	3.3	7	2.8	16	4.3	7	2.2	7	2.1	9	2.8	0	0.0	**112**	**2.9**
c) Inuit	5	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**5**	**0.1**
d) Aboriginal, unspecified	138	7.0	19	7.6	20	5.3	23	7.2	23	6.9	18	5.5	26	9.6	**267**	**6.9**
South Asian/ West Asian/Arab[5]	35	1.8	1	0.4	3	0.8	6	1.9	3	0.9	6	1.8	12	4.4	**66**	**1.7**
Asian[6]	38	1.9	4	1.6	13	3.5	13	4.1	7	2.1	7	2.1	3	1.1	**85**	**2.2**
Black[7]	361	18.2	61	24.5	124	33.1	92	28.8	114	34.2	146	44.8	107	39.3	**1,005**	**26.0**
Latin American[8]	12	0.6	0	0.0	8	2.1	4	1.3	6	1.8	2	0.6	4	1.5	**36**	**0.9**
White	675	34.0	48	19.3	83	22.1	79	24.7	72	21.6	56	17.2	58	21.3	**1,071**	**27.7**
Other	9	0.5	2	0.8	4	1.1	5	1.6	4	1.2	5	1.5	1	0.4	**30**	**0.8**
Subtotal	**1,985**	**100.0**	**249**	**100.0**	**375**	**100.0**	**320**	**100.0**	**333**	**100.0**	**326**	**100.0**	**272**	**100.0**	**3,860**	**100.0**
Not reported	3,937		427		242		226		213		165		184		**5,394**	
Total[9]	**5,922**		**676**		**617**		**546**		**546**		**491**		**456**		**9,254**	

[1] Consider data limitations regarding race/ethnicity information when interpreting these data (Appendix 2).

[2] For all provinces and territories, race/ethnicity information is not available before 1998. Race/ethnicity information is not submitted by Quebec, and is not available for Ontario before 2009 (Appendix 2).

[3] Reporting of HIV cases for individuals younger than two years of age varies among provinces and territories (Appendix 2).

[4] Percentages are based on the total number excluding "Not reported".

[5] For example, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Bangladeshi, Armenian, Egyptian, Iranian, Lebanese, and Moroccan.

[6] For example, Chinese, Japanese, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Indonesian, Laotian, Korean, and Filipino.

[7] For example, Somali, Haitian, and Jamaican.

[8] For example, Mexican, Central American, and South American.

[9] Excludes 318 HIV cases where sex was not reported or reported as transsexual or transgender.

TABLE 6D: Number and percentage distribution of HIV cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity between 1998 and December 31, 2013 (all ages)[1,2,3,4]

RACE/ ETHNICITY	EXPOSURE CATEGORY																								TOTAL	
									Heterosexual contact																	
	MSM		MSM/IDU		IDU		Blood/ blood products		a) origin from an HIV-endemic country		b) sexual contact with a person at risk		c) NIR-Het		Perinatal trans-mission		Other		NIR		Not reported					
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%[5]
Aboriginal																										
a) First Nations	143	2.7	74	18.0	1,477	40.1	3	5.2	2	0.2	358	20.4	285	19.4	13	28.9	20	7.7	66	25.6	34	20.6	**2,475**	**16.7**
b) Métis	22	0.4	14	3.4	169	4.6	2	3.4	0	0.0	30	1.7	23	1.6	1	2.2	2	0.8	3	1.2	1	0.6	**267**	**1.8**
c) Inuit	3	0.1	1	0.2	5	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1	3	0.2	7	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**20**	**0.1**
d) Aboriginal, unspecified	47	0.9	12	2.9	193	5.2	8	13.8	0	0.0	258	14.7	12	0.8	1	2.2	1	0.4	35	13.6	1	0.6	**568**	**3.8**
South Asian/ West Asian/ Arab[6]	153	2.8	7	1.7	23	0.6	6	10.3	8	0.6	61	3.5	102	6.9	1	2.2	5	1.9	23	8.9	7	4.2	**396**	**2.7**
Asian[7]	412	7.7	9	2.2	22	0.6	1	1.7	27	2.1	75	4.3	83	5.6	0	0.0	12	4.6	7	2.7	8	4.8	**656**	**4.4**
Black[8]	242	4.5	10	2.4	43	1.2	8	13.8	1,235	94.4	171	9.7	117	8.0	16	35.6	152	58.2	13	5.0	12	7.3	**2,019**	**13.7**
Latin American[9]	354	6.6	3	0.7	19	0.5	3	5.2	9	0.7	41	2.3	46	3.1	0	0.0	11	4.2	6	2.3	4	2.4	**496**	**3.4**
White	3,926	73.1	276	67.3	1,709	46.4	25	43.1	17	1.3	749	42.7	775	52.7	10	22.2	53	20.3	102	39.5	97	58.8	**7,739**	**52.4**
Other	67	1.2	4	1.0	20	0.5	2	3.4	9	0.7	10	0.6	21	1.4	3	6.7	5	1.9	3	1.2	1	0.6	**145**	**1.0**
Subtotal	**5,369**	**100.0**	**410**	**100.0**	**3,680**	**100.0**	**58**	**100.0**	**1,308**	**100.0**	**1,756**	**100.0**	**1,471**	**100.0**	**45**	**100.0**	**261**	**100.0**	**258**	**100.0**	**165**	**100.0**	**14,781**	**100.0**
Not reported	4,638		224		956		47		1,706		533		1,297		78		28		1,065		12,203		**22,775**	
Total	**10,007**		**634**		**4,636**		**105**		**3,014**		**2,289**		**2,768**		**123**		**289**		**1,323**		**12,368**		**37,556**	

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[1] Consider data limitations regarding race/ethnicity information when interpreting these data (Appendix 2).

[2] For all provinces and territories, race/ethnicity information is not available before 1998. Race/ethnicity information is not submitted by Quebec, and is not available for Ontario before 2009 (Appendix 2).

[3] Exposure category data are not available for Quebec and are incomplete before 2009 for Ontario. These data are presented as "Not reported" (Appendix 2).

[4] Reporting of HIV cases for individuals younger than two years of age varies among provinces and territories (Appendix 2).

[5] Percentages are based on the total number excluding "Not reported".

[6] For example, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Bangladeshi, Armenian, Egyptian, Iranian, Lebanese, and Moroccan.

[7] For example, Chinese, Japanese, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Indonesian, Laotian, Korean, and Filipino.

[8] For example, Somali, Haitian, and Jamaican.

[9] For example, Mexican, Central American, and South American.

TABLE 7A: Number of HIV cases by province/territory and sex between November 1, 1985 and December 31, 2013 (all ages)[1]

	NUMBER OF CASES		RATIO	TOTAL
PROVINCE/TERRITORY	Male	Female	Male:Female	
British Columbia	12,287	2,151	6:1	**14,438**
Yukon	41	16	3:1	**57**
Alberta	4,824	1,354	4:1	**6,178**
Northwest Territories	41	12	3:1	**53**
Nunavut[2]	3	0	N/A	**3**
Saskatchewan	1,127	737	3:2	**1,864**
Manitoba	1,449	583	2:1	**2,032**
Ontario	27,935	5,342	5:1	**33,277**
Quebec[3]	12,998	3,401	4:1	**16,399**
New Brunswick	364	60	6:1	**424**
Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia[4]	720	118	6:1	**838**
Newfoundland and Labrador[5]	223	57	4:1	**280**
Total[6]	**62,012**	**13,831**	**4:1**	**75,843**

[1] Reporting of HIV cases for individuals younger than two years of age varies among provinces and territories (Appendix 2).

[2] Data for Nunavut before 2000 are not available. Nunavut became a Canadian territory in April 1999 and began reporting in 2000.

[3] For Quebec, the number of HIV cases is based on the minimum number of HIV-positive individuals.

[4] Because of the small number of annual HIV cases, the data for Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia are combined.

[5] Before 2011, HIV cases diagnosed outside of Newfoundland were not included in Newfoundland's surveillance data.

[6] Excludes 2,668 HIV cases where sex was not reported or reported as transsexual or transgender.

TABLE 7B: Number of HIV cases by province/territory and year of test (all ages)[1]

	YEAR OF TEST							TOTAL	
PROVINCE/TERRITORY	1985–2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	n	%
British Columbia	13,002	347	337	300	288	237	272	**14,783**	**18.8**
Yukon	48	2	3	1	1	1	1	**57**	**0.1**
Alberta	4,796	233	219	204	224	242	261	**6,179**	**7.9**
Northwest Territories	46	0	2	0	3	1	1	**53**	**0.1**
Nunavut[2]	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	**3**	**0.0**
Saskatchewan	829	174	200	173	188	184	126	**1,874**	**2.4**
Manitoba	1,455	88	103	121	77	71	117	**2,032**	**2.6**
Ontario	28,476	1,101	996	1,060	1,020	886	827	**34,366**	**43.8**
Quebec[3]	14,613	636	512	476	477	443	453	**17,610**	**22.4**
New Brunswick	381	14	1	8	10	4	6	**424**	**0.5**
Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island[4]	743	22	13	16	16	21	19	**850**	**1.1**
Newfoundland and Labrador[5]	247	3	6	5	3	9	7	**280**	**0.4**
Total	**64,639**	**2,620**	**2,392**	**2,364**	**2,307**	**2,099**	**2,090**	**78,511**	**100.0**

[1] Reporting of HIV cases for individuals younger than two years of age varies among provinces and territories (Appendix 2).

[2] Data for Nunavut before 2000 are not available. Nunavut became a Canadian territory in April 1999 and began reporting in 2000.

[3] For Quebec, the number of HIV cases is based on the minimum number of HIV-positive individuals.

[4] Because of the small number of annual HIV cases, the data for Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia are combined.

[5] Before 2011, HIV cases diagnosed outside of Newfoundland were not included in Newfoundland's surveillance data.

TABLE 7C: HIV diagnosis rate among **adults** (≥ 15 years) (per 100,000 population) by province/territory and year of test[1]

	YEAR OF TEST								
PROVINCE/TERRITORY	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
British Columbia	11.4	10.1	10.8	9.4	9.0	7.9	7.5	6.1	6.9
Yukon	3.9	7.6	0.0	7.3	10.7	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3
Alberta	6.5	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.3	6.6	7.1	7.5	7.8
Northwest Territories	9.1	6.0	8.9	0.0	5.9	0.0	8.7	2.9	2.9
Nunavut[2]	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saskatchewan	9.6	12.3	15.0	21.1	23.7	20.2	21.6	20.7	13.9
Manitoba	11.8	8.0	7.8	9.1	10.5	12.1	7.7	6.9	11.3
Ontario	10.6	10.7	9.8	10.2	9.1	9.6	9.2	7.8	7.2
Quebec[3]	8.7	9.1	8.2	9.6	7.6	7.0	6.9	6.4	6.4
New Brunswick	1.1	3.0	2.2	2.2	0.2	1.3	1.6	0.6	0.9
Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia[4]	2.3	3.1	2.2	2.4	1.4	1.7	1.7	2.3	2.0
Newfoundland and Labrador[5]	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.7	1.4	1.1	0.7	2.0	1.6
Total	**9.2**	**9.3**	**8.8**	**9.4**	**8.4**	**8.2**	**8.0**	**7.1**	**7.0**

[1] Population data source: Annual Demographic Statistics, Demography Division, Statistics Canada, July 2013.

[2] Data for Nunavut before 2000 are not available. Nunavut became a Canadian territory in April 1999 and began reporting in 2000.

[3] For Quebec, the number of HIV cases is based on the minimum number of HIV-positive individuals.

[4] Because of the small number of annual HIV cases, the data for Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia are combined.

[5] Before 2011, HIV cases diagnosed outside of Newfoundland were not included in Newfoundland's surveillance data.

TABLE 7D: HIV diagnosis rate (per 100,000 population) by province/territory and year of test (all ages)[1,2]

	YEAR OF TEST								
PROVINCE/TERRITORY	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
British Columbia	9.5	8.5	9.1	8.0	7.6	6.7	6.4	5.2	5.9
Yukon	3.1	6.2	0.0	6.0	8.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7
Alberta	5.2	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.0	5.5	5.9	6.2	6.5
Northwest Territories	6.9	4.6	9.2	0.0	4.6	0.0	6.9	2.3	2.3
Nunavut[3]	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saskatchewan	8.1	10.2	12.7	17.1	19.3	16.5	17.6	16.9	11.4
Manitoba	9.8	6.5	6.3	7.3	8.5	9.9	6.2	5.7	9.2
Ontario	8.8	8.9	8.2	8.5	7.7	8.1	7.7	6.6	6.1
Quebec[4]	7.4	7.7	6.9	8.2	6.5	6.0	6.0	5.5	5.6
New Brunswick	0.9	2.5	1.9	1.9	0.1	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.8
Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia[5]	2.0	2.6	1.9	2.0	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.7
Newfoundland and Labrador[6]	1.6	1.4	0.0	0.6	1.2	1.0	0.6	1.7	1.3
Total	**7.7**	**7.8**	**7.4**	**7.9**	**7.1**	**7.0**	**6.7**	**6.0**	**5.9**

[1] Population data source: Annual Demographic Statistics, Demography Division, Statistics Canada, July 2013.

[2] Reporting of HIV cases for individuals younger than two years of age varies among provinces and territories (Appendix 2).

[3] Data for Nunavut before 2000 are not available. Nunavut became a Canadian territory in April 1999 and began reporting in 2000.

[4] For Quebec, the number of HIV cases is based on the minimum number of HIV-positive individuals.

[5] Because of the small number of annual HIV cases, the data for Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia are combined.

[6] Before 2011, HIV cases diagnosed outside of Newfoundland were not included in Newfoundland's surveillance data.

TABLE 7E: Number of HIV cases by exposure category and province/territory between January 1, 2013, and December 31, 2013 (all ages)[1]

EXPOSURE CATEGORY	PROVINCE/TERRITORY												TOTAL	
	BC	YT	AB	NT	NU	SK	MB	ON	QC[2]	NB	PE/NS[3]	NL	n	%[4]
MSM	144	-	90	-	0	7	33	378	NR	6	9	-	**672**	**49.0**
MSM/IDU	6	-	7	-	0	2	0	21	NR	0	1	-	**37**	**2.7**
IDU	29	-	26	-	0	56	16	46	NR	0	1	-	**175**	**12.8**
Blood/blood products[5]	2	-	0	-	0	3	0	0	NR	0	0	-	**5**	**0.4**
Heterosexual contact														
a) origin from an HIV-endemic country	0	-	26	-	0	3	23	78	NR	0	1	-	**132**	**9.6**
b) sexual contact with a person at risk	30	-	33	-	0	14	40	21	NR	0	3	-	**142**	**10.3**
c) NIR-HET	30	-	16	-	0	9	0	71	NR	0	4	-	**131**	**9.5**
Other	10	-	63	-	0	3	0	2	NR	0	0	-	**78**	**5.7**
Subtotal	**251**	**1**	**261**	**1**	**0**	**97**	**112**	**617**		**6**	**19**	**7**	**1,372**	**100.0**
NIR	1	0	0	0	0	29	5	40	NR	0	0	0	**75**	
Not reported	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	170	453	0	0	0	**643**	
Total	**272**	**1**	**261**	**1**	**0**	**126**	**117**	**827**	**453**	**6**	**19**	**7**	**2,090**	

"-" = Data not shown due to small cell sizes.

NR = not reported to PHAC

[1] Reporting of HIV cases for individuals younger than two years of age varies among provinces and territories (Appendix 2).

[2] For Quebec, the number of HIV cases is based on the minimum number of HIV-positive individuals.

[3] Because of the small number of annual HIV cases, the data for Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia are combined.

[4] Percentages are based on the total number excluding "NIR" and "Not reported".

[5] All HIV cases in the blood/blood products exposure category were attributed to receiving blood.

SECTION II: IMMIGRATION MEDICAL SCREENING FOR HIV

TABLE 8: Number and percentage distribution of immigration applicants diagnosed with HIV as a result of an IME by year, sex, age group, and province

	TESTED IN CANADA[1]		TESTED OVERSEAS[2]	
	Number diagnosed with HIV	**%**	**Number diagnosed with HIV**	**%**
Year[3]				
2002	265	8.8	-	-
2003	366	12.2	-	-
2004	329	11.0	-	-
2005	282	9.4	149	14.1
2006	373	12.4	161	15.2
2007	308	10.3	111	10.5
2008	365	12.2	183	17.3
2009	275	9.2	84	7.9
2010	231	7.7	111	10.5
2011	210	7.0	119	11.2
2012	-		140	13.2
Sex				
Male	1,702	56.7	504	47.6
Female	1,302	43.3	554	52.4
Age group				
< 15	16	0.5	55	5.2
15–19	45	1.5	45	4.3
20–29	736	24.5	281	26.6
30–39	1,277	42.5	443	41.9
40–49	713	23.7	195	18.4
50+	217	7.2	39	3.7

	TESTED IN CANADA[1]		TESTED OVERSEAS[2]	
	Number diagnosed with HIV	%	Number diagnosed with HIV	%
Province[4]				
AB	174	5.8	160	15.1
BC	253	8.4	137	12.9
MB	83	2.8	96	9.1
ON	1,633	54.4	354	33.5
QC	807	26.9	258	24.4
SK	23	0.8	31	2.9
Atlantic provinces[5]	31	1.0	22	2.1
HIV-endemic country				
Yes	2,020	67.2	735	69.5
No	984	32.8	323	30.5
Total	**3,004**	**100.0**	**1,058**	**100.0%**

[1] Citizenship and Immigration Canada, CIC HIV DB as of May 2013. Reproduced and distributed with the permission of Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

[2] Citizenship and Immigration Canada, CIC HB Post-Arrival Health Public Health Liaison Unit Provincial Notifications – Overseas Notifications Database as of January, 2013. Reproduced and distributed with the permission of Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

[3] For applicants tested in Canada, the year refers to the year of the test. For applicants tested overseas, the year refers to the year the applicant landed in Canada.

[4] For applicants tested in Canada, the province refers to the province where test was conducted. For applicants tested overseas, the province refers the intended province of residence.

[5] Due to small numbers, the data for the Atlantic provinces (NB, NL, NS and PEI) are aggregated.

SECTION III: REPORT OF THE CANADIAN PERINATAL HIV SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM: 1984–2013

TABLE 9: Number of perinatally HIV-exposed infants by maternal exposure category and year of infant birth,1984–2013

MATERNAL EXPOSURE CATEGORY	YEAR OF BIRTH																		TOTAL	
	1984–2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013			
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%[1]
IDU	545	26.3	26	15.4	53	26.8	38	17.8	32	17.4	43	19.3	47	21.3	34	16.6	31	16.9	**849**	**23.2**
Blood products/ transfusion/ medical	37	1.8	1	0.6	2	1.0	4	1.9	5	2.7	5	2.2	1	0.5	3	1.5	8	4.4	**66**	**1.8**
Heterosexual contact	1,480	71.5	138	81.7	137	69.2	170	79.4	143	77.7	172	77.1	173	78.3	165	80.5	140	76.5	**2,718**	**74.1**
Mother to child[2]	1	0.0	0	0.0	4	2.0	1	0.5	3	1.6	3	1.3	0	0.0	3	1.5	3	1.6	**18**	**0.5**
Other	6	0.3	4	2.4	2	1.0	1	0.5	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	**15**	**0.4**
Subtotal	**2,069**	**100.0**	**169**	**100.0**	**198**	**100.0**	**214**	**100.0**	**184**	**100.0**	**223**	**100.0**	**221**	**100.0**	**205**	**100.0**	**183**	**100.0**	**3,666**	**100.0**
NIR	197		27		14		25		16		25		14		23		18		**359**	
Total	**2,266**		**196**		**212**		**239**		**200**		**248**		**235**		**228**		**201**		**4,025**	

[1] Percentages are based on the total number excluding "NIR".

[2] This category includes infants whose mothers contracted HIV at birth from their own mothers.

TABLE 10: Number of perinatally HIV-exposed infants by year of birth, current status, and use of antiretroviral therapy (ART) for prophylaxis,1984–2013

USE OF ART AND CURRENT STATUS	YEAR OF BIRTH									TOTAL
	1984–2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
No perinatal ART prophylaxis										
Confirmed infected	**528**	8	**10**	**3**	**6**	**7**	**3**	**0**	**2**	**567**
Asymptomatic	90	6	10	0	4	6	3	0	2	**121**
Symptomatic	20	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	**22**
Died of AIDS	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**100**
Died of other	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**10**
Lost to follow-up[1]	147	2	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	**153**
Adult care[2]	161	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**161**
Confirmed not infected	**429**	**15**	**19**	**15**	**15**	**10**	**7**	**9**	**5**	**524**
Infection status not confirmed	**26**	**1**	0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**30**
Indeterminate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Lost to follow-up	26	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	**30**
Subtotal	**983**	**24**	**29**	**18**	**21**	**17**	**12**	**10**	**7**	**1,121**
Any perinatal ART prophylaxis										
Confirmed infected	17	1	1	1	1	4	2	0	0	**27**
Asymptomatic	3	0	1	0	0	4	2	0	0	**10**
Symptomatic	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**3**
Died of AIDS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
Died of other	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
Lost to follow-up	7	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	**10**
Adult care	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**2**
Confirmed not infected	**1,219**	**169**	**177**	**213**	**172**	**220**	**215**	**213**	**170**	**2,768**
Infection status not confirmed	**23**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**22**	**54**
Indeterminate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	**22**
Lost to follow-up	23	0	1	2	1	1	1	3	0	**32**
Subtotal	**1,259**	**170**	**179**	**216**	**174**	**225**	**218**	**216**	**192**	**2,849**
Perinatal ART prophylaxis exposure unknown	24	2	4	5	5	6	5	2	2	**55**
Total	**2,266**	**196**	**212**	**239**	**200**	**248**	**235**	**228**	**201**	**4,025**

[1] A child is considered to be lost to follow-up if there are no current status data for the past three years or for the three years before the child turned 18 years old.

[2] Individuals who were 18 years of age and older at the end of 2013 and are now followed in adult care.

TABLE 11: Number of perinatally HIV-exposed infants by geographic region and status at last report, 1984–2013

PROVINCE/ TERRITORY/ REGION	CONFIRMED INFECTED							CONFIRMED NOT INFECTED	INFECTION STATUS NOT CONFIRMED			TOTAL	
	Asymptomatic	Symptomatic	Died of AIDS	Died of other	LFU[1]	Adult care[2]	Subtotal		Indeterminate	LFU	Subtotal	n	%
British Columbia	24	3	4	2	1	29	63	477	0	8	8	**548**	**13.6**
Alberta	27	0	5	1	15	10	58	462	7	14	21	**541**	**13.4**
Saskatchewan	14	0	1	0	0	2	17	162	4	1	5	**184**	**4.6**
Manitoba	1	0	1	0	4	2	8	190	0	1	1	**199**	**4.9**
Ontario	24	14	40	6	109	50	243	1,139	11	14	25	**1,407**	**35.0**
Quebec	52	12	44	1	34	69	212	865	0	24	24	**1,101**	**27.4**
Atlantic	3	0	5	1	1	3	13	29	0	1	1	**43**	**1.1**
Yukon/ Northwest Territories	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	**2**	**0.0**
Total	**145**	**29**	**101**	**11**	**164**	**165**	**615**	**3,325**	**22**	**63**	**85**	**4,025**	**100.0**
% of subtotal	**23.6**	**4.7**	**16.4**	**1.8**	**26.7**	**26.8**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**25.9**	**74.1**	**100.0**		
% Total	**3.6**	**0.7**	**2.5**	**0.3**	**4.1**	**4.1**	**15.3**	**82.6**	**0.5**	**1.6**	**2.1**		

[1] LFU denotes "lost to follow-up." A child is considered to be lost to follow-up if there are no current status data for the past three years or for the three years before the child turned 18 years old.

[2] "Adult care" refers to perinatally infected youth who have transitioned from pediatric to adult HIV care.

TABLE 12: Cumulative number of perinatally HIV-exposed infants by ethnic status and infection status, 1984–2013[1]

RACE/ETHNICITY AND INFECTION STATUS	YEAR OF BIRTH																				TOTAL	
	1984–1996		1997–2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013			
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
White	**295**	**36.7**	**395**	**27.0**	**36**	**18.4**	**45**	**21.2**	**46**	**19.2**	**32**	**16.0**	**50**	**20.2**	**37**	**15.7**	**40**	**17.5**	**38**	**18.9**	**1,014**	**25.2**
Prospective cohort																						
Confirmed infected	29	16.4	8	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.2	0	0.0	4	8.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**42**	**4.9**
Confirmed not infected	148	83.6	361	97.8	36	100.0	44	100.0	44	97.8	29	100.0	45	91.8	35	100.0	39	100.0	33	100.0	**814**	**95.1**
Retrospective cohort																						
Confirmed infected	76	69.7	8	50.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**88**	**66.7**
Confirmed not infected	33	30.3	8	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**44**	**33.3**
Infection status not confirmed	9		10		0		0		0		1		0		0		1		5		**26**	
Black[2]	**355**	**44.2**	**701**	**47.9**	**101**	**51.5**	**96**	**45.3**	**135**	**56.5**	**112**	**56.0**	**122**	**49.2**	**126**	**53.6**	**138**	**60.5**	**107**	**53.2**	**1,993**	**49.5**
Prospective cohort																						
Confirmed infected	32	21.3	17	3.1	1	1.1	0	0.0	2	1.6	1	0.9	0	0.0	2	1.7	0	0.0	1	1.0	**56**	**3.5**
Confirmed not infected	118	78.7	536	96.9	94	98.9	90	100.0	127	98.4	107	99.1	119	100.0	119	98.3	135	100.0	95	99.0	**1,540**	**96.5**
Retrospective cohort																						
Confirmed infected	169	85.4	112	80.0	5	83.3	5	100.0	2	33.3	2	66.7	3	100.0	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**301**	**82.5**
Confirmed not infected	29	14.6	28	20.0	1	16.7	0	0.0	4	66.7	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	**64**	**17.5**
Infection status not confirmed	7		8		0		1		0		1		0		2		2		11		**32**	
Latin American[2]	**11**	**1.4**	**13**	**0.9**	**1**	**0.5**	**2**	**0.9**	**6**	**2.5**	**5**	**2.5**	**0**	**0.0**	**5**	**2.1**	**3**	**1.3**	**0**	**0.0**	**46**	**1.1**
Prospective cohort																						
Confirmed infected	5	71.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**5**	**13.5**
Confirmed not infected	2	28.6	10	100.0	1	100.0	2	100.0	4	100.0	5	100.0	0	0.0	5	100.0	3	100.0	0	0.0	**32**	**86.5**

RACE/ETHNICITY AND INFECTION STATUS	YEAR OF BIRTH																				TOTAL	
	1984–1996		1997–2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013			
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Retrospective cohort																						
Confirmed infected	4	100.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	83.3
Confirmed not infected	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	16.7
Infection status not confirmed	0		1		0		0		2		0		0		0		0		0		3	
Aboriginal[4]	**76**	**9.5**	**260**	**17.8**	**40**	**20.4**	**51**	**24.1**	**36**	**15.1**	**40**	**20.0**	**50**	**20.2**	**49**	**20.9**	**36**	**15.8**	**46**	**22.9**	**684**	**17.0**
Prospective cohort																						
Confirmed infected	11	21.6	10	4.1	2	5.3	4	8.2	1	2.8	0	0.0	2	4.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.4	31	4.9
Confirmed not infected	40	78.4	233	95.9	36	94.7	45	91.8	35	97.2	37	100.0	48	96.0	49	100.0	35	100.0	40	97.6	598	95.1
Retrospective cohort																						
Confirmed infected	14	63.6	5	50.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	21	55.3
Confirmed not infected	8	36.4	5	50.0	1	100.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	2	66.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	17	44.7
Infection status not confirmed	3		7		1		0		0		0		0		0		1		5		17	
Asian[5]	**24**	**3.0**	**51**	**3.5**	**10**	**5.1**	**6**	**2.8**	**7**	**2.9**	**8**	**4.0**	**12**	**4.8**	**6**	**2.6**	**6**	**2.6**	**5**	**2.5**	**135**	**3.4**
Prospective cohort																						
Confirmed infected	0	0.0	2	5.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.0
Confirmed not infected	7	100.0	35	94.6	10	100.0	6	100.0	7	100.0	6	100.0	9	100.0	6	100.0	6	100.0	5	100.0	97	98.0
Retrospective cohort																						
Confirmed infected	15	88.2	10	71.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	30	83.3
Confirmed not infected	2	11.8	4	28.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	16.7
Infection status not confirmed	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	

RACE/ETHNICITY AND INFECTION STATUS	YEAR OF BIRTH																				TOTAL	
	1984–1996		1997–2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013			
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Other[6]	10	1.2	18	1.2	4	2.0	4	1.9	4	1.7	2	1.0	7	2.8	8	3.4	5	2.2	5	2.5	67	1.7
Prospective cohort																						
Confirmed infected	1	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.9
Confirmed not infected	3	75.0	13	100.0	4	100.0	4	100.0	4	100.0	2	100.0	6	100.0	8	100.0	5	100.0	4	100.0	53	98.1
Retrospective cohort																						
Confirmed infected	3	50.0	3	60.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	58.3
Confirmed not infected	3	50.0	2	40.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	41.7
Infection status not confirmed	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1		1	
Unknown	33	4.1	24	1.6	4	2.0	8	3.8	5	2.1	1	0.5	7	2.8	4	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	86	2.1
Prospective cohort																						
Confirmed infected	1	100.0	1	10.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	10.5
Confirmed not infected	0	0.0	9	90.0	3	75.0	8	100.0	5	100.0	0	0.0	6	100.0	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	34	89.5
Retrospective cohort																						
Confirmed infected	11	35.5	11	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	22	52.4
Confirmed not infected	20	64.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	47.6
Infection status not confirmed	1		3		0		0		0		0		1		1		0		0		6	
Total	**804**	**100.0**	**1,462**	**100.0**	**196**	**100.0**	**212**	**100.0**	**239**	**100.0**	**200**	**100.0**	**248**	**100.0**	**235**	**100.0**	**228**	**100.0**	**201**	**100.0**	**4,025**	**100.0**
Prospective cohort																						
Confirmed infected	79	19.9	38	3.1	4	2.1	4	2.0	4	1.7	2	1.1	6	2.5	2	0.9	0	0.0	2	1.1	141	4.3
Confirmed not infected	318	80.1	1,197	96.9	184	97.9	199	98.0	226	98.3	186	98.9	233	97.5	225	99.1	223	100.0	177	98.9	3,168	95.7
Retrospective cohort																						
Confirmed infected	292	75.5	150	75.8	5	71.4	7	87.5	2	28.6	7	70.0	7	87.5	4	80.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	474	75.1
Confirmed not infected	95	24.5	48	24.2	2	28.6	1	12.5	5	71.4	3	30.0	1	12.5	1	20.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	157	24.9
Infection status not confirmed	20		29		1		1		2		2		1		3		4		22		85	

[1] The prospective cohort consists of children born in Canada and identified before birth or within three months of birth. The retrospective cohort consists of children identified three months after birth or children born abroad. The data before 2002 have been grouped into two periods: 1984–1996 (before HAART) and 1997–2002 (HAART era).

[2] For example, Somali, Haitian, and Jamaican.

[3] For example, Mexican, Central American, and South American.

[4] Includes Inuit, Métis, First Nations, and Aboriginal unspecified.

[5] For example, Chinese, Japanese, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Indonesian, Laotian, Korean, and Filipino.

[6] Includes cases designated as Arab or West Asian.

TABLE 13: Number of perinatally HIV-exposed infants by maternal country of birth and infection status, 1984–2013[1]

	YEAR OF BIRTH																				TOTAL	
	1984–1996		1997–2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013			
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
North America	**355**	**44.2**	**673**	**46.0**	**75**	**38.3**	**107**	**50.5**	**85**	**35.6**	**74**	**37.0**	**109**	**44.0**	**91**	**38.7**	**76**	**33.3**	**84**	**41.8**	**1,729**	**43.0**
Prospective cohort																						
Confirmed infected	41	17.4	18	2.9	2	2.7	4	3.8	2	2.4	1	1.4	6	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.4	**75**	**4.9**
Confirmed not infected	195	82.6	612	97.1	71	97.3	100	96.2	82	97.6	68	98.6	102	94.4	89	100.0	74	100.0	73	98.6	**1,466**	**95.1**
Retrospective cohort																						
Confirmed infected	73	67.0	13	50.0	0	0.0	2	66.7	0	0.0	2	50.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**91**	**62.3**
Confirmed not infected	36	33.0	13	50.0	1	100.0	1	33.3	1	100.0	2	50.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**55**	**37.7**
Infection status not confirmed	10		17		1		0		0		1		1		0		2		10		**42**	
Africa	**183**	**22.8**	**533**	**36.5**	**84**	**42.9**	**83**	**39.2**	**113**	**47.3**	**92**	**46.0**	**100**	**40.3**	**106**	**45.1**	**112**	**49.1**	**95**	**47.3**	**1,501**	**37.3**
Prospective cohort																						
Confirmed infected	13	25.0	12	3.0	1	1.3	0	0.0	2	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.9	0	0.0	1	1.2	**31**	**2.6**
Confirmed not infected	39	75.0	393	97.0	77	98.7	78	100.0	108	98.2	89	100.0	99	100.0	101	98.1	111	100.0	84	98.8	**1,179**	**97.4**
Retrospective cohort																						
Confirmed infected	112	87.5	93	76.9	5	83.3	4	100.0	1	33.3	2	66.7	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**219**	**82.0**
Confirmed not infected	16	12.5	28	23.1	1	16.7	0	0.0	2	66.7	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**48**	**18.0**
Infection status not confirmed	3		7		0		1		0		0		0		2		1		10		**24**	

	YEAR OF BIRTH																				TOTAL	
	1984–1996		1997–2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013			
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Caribbean	**167**	**20.8**	**147**	**10.1**	**17**	**8.7**	**8**	**3.8**	**18**	**7.5**	**13**	**6.5**	**16**	**6.5**	**14**	**6.0**	**16**	**7.0**	**11**	**5.5**	**427**	**10.6**
Prospective cohort																						
Confirmed infected	21	24.1	5	4.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	8.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**27**	**8.5**
Confirmed not infected	66	75.9	121	96.0	17	100.0	7	100.0	17	100.0	11	91.7	15	100.0	13	100.0	15	100.0	10	100.0	**292**	**91.5**
Retrospective cohort																						
Confirmed infected	60	78.9	17	85.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**80**	**80.0**
Confirmed not infected	16	21.1	3	15.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**20**	**20.0**
Infection status not confirmed	4		1		0		0		0		1		0		0		1		1		**8**	
Central and South America	**16**	**2.0**	**22**	**1.5**	**2**	**1.0**	**2**	**0.9**	**5**	**2.1**	**6**	**3.0**	**1**	**0.4**	**5**	**2.1**	**4**	**1.8**	**0**	**0.0**	**63**	**1.6**
Prospective cohort																						
Confirmed infected	2	28.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**2**	**4.1**
Confirmed not infected	5	71.4	19	100.0	2	100.0	2	100.0	4	100.0	6	100.0	0	0.0	5	100.0	4	100.0	0	0.0	**47**	**95.9**
Retrospective cohort																						
Confirmed infected	9	100.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**12**	**100.0**
Confirmed not infected	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**0**	**0.0**
Infection status not confirmed	0		1		0		0		1		0		0		0		0		0		**2**	

	YEAR OF BIRTH																				TOTAL	
	1984–1996		1997–2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013			
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Asia	**18**	**2.2**	**50**	**3.4**	**11**	**5.6**	**6**	**2.8**	**6**	**2.5**	**7**	**3.5**	**12**	**4.8**	**10**	**4.3**	**6**	**2.6**	**4**	**2.0**	**130**	**3.2**
Prospective cohort																						
Confirmed infected	0	0.0	2	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**2**	**2.0**
Confirmed not infected	6	100.0	34	94.4	11	100.0	6	100.0	6	100.0	6	100.0	9	100.0	9	100.0	6	100.0	4	100.0	**97**	**98.0**
Retrospective cohort																						
Confirmed infected	12	100.0	11	84.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	3	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**28**	**93.3**
Confirmed not infected	0	0.0	2	15.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**2**	**6.7**
Infection status not confirmed	0		1		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		**1**	
Europe	**26**	**3.2**	**9**	**0.6**	**2**	**1.0**	**1**	**0.5**	**3**	**1.3**	**1**	**0.5**	**7**	**2.8**	**1**	**0.4**	**5**	**2.2**	**2**	**1.0**	**57**	**1.4**
Prospective cohort																						
Confirmed infected	1	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**1**	**3.1**
Confirmed not infected	5	83.3	5	100.0	2	100.0	1	100.0	3	100.0	1	100.0	6	100.0	1	100.0	5	100.0	2	100.0	**31**	**96.9**
Retrospective cohort																						
Confirmed infected	15	78.9	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**18**	**78.3**
Confirmed not infected	4	21.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**5**	**21.7**
Infection status not confirmed	1		1		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		**2**	

	YEAR OF BIRTH																				TOTAL	
	1984–1996		1997–2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013			
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Unknown	39	4.9	28	1.9	5	2.6	5	2.4	9	3.8	7	3.5	3	1.2	8	3.4	9	3.9	5	2.5	118	2.9
Prospective cohort																						
Confirmed infected	1	33.3	1	7.1	1	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	5.1
Confirmed not infected	2	66.7	13	92.9	4	80.0	5	100.0	6	100.0	5	100.0	2	100.0	7	100.0	8	100.0	4	100.0	56	94.9
Retrospective cohort																						
Confirmed infected	11	32.4	11	84.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	2	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	26	49.1
Confirmed not infected	23	67.6	2	15.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	27	50.9
Infection status not confirmed	2		1		0		0		1		0		0		1		0		1		6	
Total	804	100.0	1,462	100.0	196	100.0	212	100.0	239	100.0	200	100.0	248	100.0	235	100.0	228	100.0	201	100.0	4,025	100.0
Prospective cohort																						
Confirmed infected	79	19.9	38	3.1	4	2.1	4	2.0	4	1.7	2	1.1	6	2.5	2	0.9	0	0.0	2	1.1	141	4.3
Confirmed not infected	318	80.1	1,197	96.9	184	97.9	199	98.0	226	98.3	186	98.9	233	97.5	225	99.1	223	100.0	177	98.9	3,168	95.7
Retrospective cohort																						
Confirmed infected	292	75.5	150	75.8	5	71.4	7	87.5	2	28.6	7	70.0	7	87.5	4	80.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	474	75.1
Confirmed not infected	95	24.5	48	24.2	2	28.6	1	12.5	5	71.4	3	30.0	1	12.5	1	20.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	157	24.9
Infection status not confirmed	20		29		1		1		2		2		1		3		4		22		85	

The prospective cohort consists of children born in Canada and identified before birth or within three months of birth. The retrospective cohort consists of children identified three months after birth or children born abroad. The data before 2002 have been grouped into two periods: 1984–1996 (before HAART) and 1997–2002 (HAART era).

SECTION IV: AIDS IN CANADA: REPORTED AIDS CASES TO DECEMBER 31, 2013

TABLE 14: Number of reported AIDS cases by year of diagnosis (all ages)[1,2,3]

YEAR OF DIAGNOSIS OF AIDS	NUMBER OF CASES REPORTED TO PHAC
1979	2
1980	3
1981	10
1982	26
1983	64
1984	162
1985	403
1986	690
1987	1,014
1988	1,179
1989	1,411
1990	1,473
1991	1,533
1992	1,758
1993	1,837
1994	1,805
1995	1,675
1996	1,208
1997	747
1998	662
1999	576
2000	529
2001	441
2002	443
2003	415
2004	359
2005	423
2006	385
2007	363
2008	364
2009	284
2010	264
2011	223
2012	203
2013	177
Total	**23,111**

[1] Quebec AIDS data have not been available since June 30, 2003.

[2] As of 2009, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Newfoundland and Labrador.

[3] As of 2012, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Prince Edward Island.

TABLE 15: Cumulative number of reported AIDS cases among **adults** (≥ 15 years old) and **children** (< 15 years old) by sex between 1979 and December 31, 2013[1,2,3]

AGE AND SEX	NUMBER OF CASES REPORTED	%[4]
Children (< 15 years)	**250**	**1.0**
Males	130	52.0
Females	120	48.0
Sex not reported/transsexual/transgender	0	
Adults (≥ 15 years)	**22,857**	**99.0**
Males	20,513	89.9
Females	2,312	10.1
Sex not reported/transsexual/transgender	32	
Age group not reported	**4**	
Males	4	
Females	0	
Sex not reported/transsexual/transgender	0	
Total	**23,111**	**100.0**
Males	**20,647**	**89.5**
Females	**2,432**	**10.5**
Sex not reported/transsexual/transgender	**32**	

[1] Quebec AIDS data have not been available since June 30, 2003.

[2] As of 2009, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Newfoundland and Labrador.

[3] As of 2012, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Prince Edward Island.

[4] Percentages based on the total number excluding "sex not reported/transexual/transgender".

TABLE 16: Number of reported AIDS cases among **adults** (≥ 15 years old) by year of diagnosis and sex[1,2,3]

YEAR OF DIAGNOSIS	MALES		FEMALES		SEX NOT REPORTED/ TRANSSEXUAL/TRANSGENDER		TOTAL	
	No. of cases	Cumulative total	No. of cases	Cumulative total	No. of cases	Cumulative total	No. of cases	Cumulative total
1979–2003	18,112	18,112	1,713	1,713	8	8	19,833	19,833
2004	290	18,402	65	1,778	2	10	357	20,190
2005	325	18,727	90	1,868	3	13	418	20,608
2006	304	19,031	77	1,945	1	14	382	20,990
2007	298	19,329	61	2,006	2	16	361	21,351
2008	276	19,605	84	2,090	1	17	361	21,712
2009	223	19,828	59	2,149	1	18	283	21,995
2010	210	20,038	48	2,197	3	21	261	22,256
2011	180	20,218	41	2,238	2	23	223	22,479
2012	162	20,380	34	2,272	6	29	202	22,681
2013	133	20,513	40	2,312	3	32	176	22,857
Total	20,513		2,312		32		22,857	

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[1] Quebec AIDS data have not been available since June 30, 2003.

[2] As of 2009, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Newfoundland and Labrador.

[3] As of 2012, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Prince Edward Island.

TABLE 17A: Number of reported AIDS cases by age group and year of diagnosis[1,2,3]

	YEAR OF DIAGNOSIS											TOTAL	
AGE GROUP	1979–2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	n	%[4]
Children	**229**	**2**	**5**	**3**	**2**	**3**	**1**	**3**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**250**	**1.1**
< 1 year	96	1	2	1	0	2	1	2	0	0	1	106	0.5
1 to 4 years	70	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	74	0.3
5 to 9 years	32	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	36	0.2
10 to 14 years	31	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	34	0.1
Adults	**19,833**	**357**	**418**	**382**	**361**	**361**	**283**	**261**	**223**	**202**	**176**	**22,857**	**98.9**
15 to 19 years	71	1	3	2	4	1	3	2	3	3	3	96	0.4
20 to 24 years	611	12	16	11	9	15	12	3	5	7	2	703	3.0
25 to 29 years	2,555	22	37	32	21	25	23	16	14	6	14	2,765	12.0
30 to 34 years	4,427	43	57	46	40	46	30	21	31	27	21	4,789	20.7
35 to 39 years	4,332	75	76	75	66	59	46	37	34	25	15	4,840	20.9
40 to 44 years	3,343	82	87	84	84	73	59	46	45	33	23	3,959	17.1
45 to 49 years	2,126	56	62	54	60	57	53	50	43	37	39	2,637	11.4
50 to 54 years	1,101	27	31	36	39	40	23	31	20	27	26	1,401	6.1
55 to 59 years	642	23	28	21	16	22	21	30	12	14	14	843	3.6
≥ 60 years	625	16	21	21	22	23	13	25	16	23	19	824	3.6
Subtotal	**20,062**	**359**	**423**	**385**	**363**	**364**	**284**	**264**	**223**	**203**	**177**	**23,107**	**100.0**
Age group not reported	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**4**	
Total	**20,066**	**359**	**423**	**385**	**363**	**364**	**284**	**264**	**223**	**203**	**177**	**23,111**	

[1] Quebec AIDS data have not been available since June 30, 2003.

[2] As of 2009, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Newfoundland and Labrador.

[3] As of 2012, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Prince Edward Island.

[4] Percentages based on the total number excluding "age group not reported".

TABLE 17B: Number of reported AIDS cases among **males** by age group and year of diagnosis[1,2,3]

	YEAR OF DIAGNOSIS											TOTAL	
AGE GROUP	1979–2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	n	%[4]
Male children	**120**	**1**	**4**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**130**	**0.6**
< 1 year	44	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	46	0.2
1 to 4 years	32	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	0.2
5 to 9 years	19	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	22	0.1
10 to 14 years	25	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0.1
Adult males	**18,112**	**290**	**325**	**304**	**298**	**276**	**223**	**210**	**180**	**162**	**133**	**20,513**	**99.4**
15 to 19 years	56	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	2	2	65	0.3
20 to 24 years	485	7	11	8	4	10	8	1	2	4	1	541	2.6
25 to 29 years	2,237	12	29	23	11	19	13	12	10	5	10	2,381	11.5
30 to 34 years	4,012	37	44	28	26	28	20	14	24	21	16	4,270	20.7
35 to 39 years	4,043	66	54	59	57	42	39	28	27	20	11	4,446	21.5
40 to 44 years	3,120	67	69	72	76	59	46	41	38	25	16	3,629	17.6
45 to 49 years	2,010	43	50	48	54	43	46	43	36	29	28	2,430	11.8
50 to 54 years	1,041	25	25	30	34	35	22	27	20	22	21	1,302	6.3
55 to 59 years	579	20	22	18	15	20	16	23	9	13	12	747	3.6
≥ 60 years	529	13	20	17	19	20	12	21	14	21	16	702	3.4
Subtotal	**18,232**	**291**	**329**	**305**	**300**	**277**	**223**	**210**	**180**	**163**	**133**	**20,643**	**100.0**
Age group not reported	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**4**	
Total[5]	**18,236**	**291**	**329**	**305**	**300**	**277**	**223**	**210**	**180**	**163**	**133**	**20,647**	

[1] Quebec AIDS data have not been available since June 30, 2003.

[2] As of 2009, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Newfoundland and Labrador.

[3] As of 2012, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Prince Edward Island.

[4] Percentages are based on the total number excluding "age group not reported".

[5] Excludes 32 AIDS cases for which sex was not reported or was reported as transsexual or transgender.

TABLE 17C: Number of reported AIDS cases among **females** by age group and year of diagnosis[1,2,3]

AGE GROUP	YEAR OF DIAGNOSIS											TOTAL	
	1979–2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	n	%[4]
Female children	109	1	1	2	0	2	1	3	0	0	1	120	4.9
< 1 year	52	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	60	2.5
1 to 4 years	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	1.6
5 to 9 years	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	14	0.6
10 to 14 years	6	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0.3
Adult females	1,713	65	90	77	61	84	59	48	41	34	40	2,312	95.1
15 to 19 years	15	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	3	1	1	31	1.3
20 to 24 years	126	5	5	3	5	5	4	2	3	3	1	162	6.7
25 to 29 years	317	10	8	9	10	6	10	4	3	1	3	381	15.7
30 to 34 years	412	6	13	17	14	17	9	6	7	6	4	511	21.0
35 to 39 years	288	9	22	16	9	17	7	9	7	4	4	392	16.1
40 to 44 years	221	15	17	12	7	14	13	5	7	7	6	324	13.3
45 to 49 years	116	12	10	6	5	14	7	7	6	5	11	199	8.2
50 to 54 years	59	2	6	6	5	5	1	4	0	5	5	98	4.0
55 to 59 years	63	2	6	3	1	2	5	6	3	1	2	94	3.9
≥ 60 years	96	3	1	4	3	3	1	3	2	1	3	120	4.9
Subtotal	1,822	66	91	79	61	86	60	51	41	34	41	2,432	100.0
Age group not reported	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total[5]	1,822	66	91	79	61	86	60	51	41	34	41	2,432	

[1] Quebec AIDS data have not been available since June 30, 2003.

[2] As of 2009, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Newfoundland and Labrador.

[3] As of 2012, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Prince Edward Island.

[4] Percentages are based on the total number excluding "age group not reported".

[5] Excludes 32 AIDS cases for which sex was not reported or was reported as transsexual or transgender.

TABLE 18A: Number and percentage distribution of reported AIDS cases among **adults** (≥ 15 years old) by exposure category and year of diagnosis[1,2,3]

	YEAR OF DIAGNOSIS														TOTAL	
	1979–2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013			
EXPOSURE CATEGORY	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%[4]
MSM	13,444	68.0	76	38.8	42	28.2	37	24.7	34	27.9	31	25.8	15	20.8	13,679	66.5
MSM/IDU	899	4.5	9	4.6	5	3.4	9	6.0	2	1.6	2	1.7	1	1.4	927	4.5
IDU	1,748	8.8	61	31.1	54	36.2	63	42.0	39	32.0	39	32.5	7	9.7	2,011	9.8
Blood/blood products[5]																
a) recipient of blood/ clotting factor	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
b) recipient of blood	357	1.8	2	1.0	2	1.3	1	0.7	2	1.6	0	0.0	5	6.9	369	1.8
c) recipient of clotting factor	249	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	249	1.2
Heterosexual contact																
a) origin from an HIV-endemic country	1,265	6.4	14	7.1	10	6.7	5	3.3	10	8.2	8	6.7	4	5.6	1,316	6.4
b) sexual contact with a person at risk	1,057	5.3	10	5.1	12	8.1	16	10.7	15	12.3	18	15.0	11	15.3	1,139	5.5
c) NIR-Het	714	3.6	23	11.7	23	15.4	17	11.3	18	14.8	19	15.8	8	11.1	822	4.0
Perinatal transmission	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
Occupational exposure	7	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.4	10	0.0
Other	19	0.1	1	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.7	2	1.6	3	2.5	20	27.8	46	0.2
Subtotal	**19,761**	**100.0**	**196**	**100.0**	**149**	**100.0**	**150**	**100.0**	**122**	**100.0**	**120**	**100.0**	**72**	**100.0**	**20,570**	**100.0**
NIR	725		4		4		1		2		4		1		741	
Not reported[6]	865		161		130		110		99		78		103		1,546	
Total	**21,351**		**361**		**283**		**261**		**223**		**202**		**176**		**22,857**	

[1] Quebec AIDS data have not been available since June 30, 2003.

[2] As of 2009, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Newfoundland and Labrador.

[3] As of 2012, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Prince Edward Island.

[4] Percentages are based on total number excluding "NIR" and "Not reported".

[5] It is not always possible to separate "recipient of blood" from "recipient of clotting factor". However, they have been separated where possible for reporting purposes.

[6] For Ontario, exposure category data are not available for cases reported after 2004. These cases are categorized as "Not reported".

TABLE 18B: Number and percentage distribution of reported AIDS cases among **adult males** (≥ 15 years old) by exposure category and year of diagnosis[1,2,3]

	YEAR OF DIAGNOSIS														TOTAL	
	1979–2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013			
EXPOSURE CATEGORY	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%[4]
MSM	13,444	74.9	76	48.4	42	36.8	37	30.6	34	36.2	31	33.0	15	28.3	**13,679**	**73.6**
MSM/IDU	899	5.0	9	5.7	5	4.4	9	7.4	2	2.1	2	2.1	1	1.9	**927**	**5.0**
IDU	1,270	7.1	33	21.0	34	29.8	43	35.5	28	29.8	26	27.7	5	9.4	**1,439**	**7.7**
Blood/blood products[5]																
a) recipient of blood/ clotting factor	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**0**	**0.0**
b) recipient of blood	223	1.2	2	1.3	2	1.8	1	0.8	2	2.1	0	0.0	1	1.9	**231**	**1.2**
c) recipient of clotting factor	239	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**239**	**1.3**
Heterosexual contact																
a) origin from an HIV-endemic country	770	4.3	11	7.0	10	8.8	4	3.3	6	6.4	5	5.3	2	3.8	**808**	**4.3**
b) sexual contact with a person at risk	564	3.1	7	4.5	6	5.3	14	11.6	12	12.8	11	11.7	6	11.3	**620**	**3.3**
c) NIR-Het	528	2.9	18	11.5	14	12.3	12	9.9	8	8.5	17	18.1	5	9.4	**602**	**3.2**
Perinatal transmission	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**2**	**0.0**
Occupational exposure	5	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9	1	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**7**	**0.0**
Other	16	0.1	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.1	2	2.1	18	34.0	**39**	**0.2**
Subtotal	**17,960**	**100.0**	**157**	**100.0**	**114**	**100.0**	**121**	**100.0**	**94**	**100.0**	**94**	**100.0**	**53**	**100.0**	**18,593**	**100.0**
NIR	659		3		4		1		2		4		0		**673**	
Not reported[6]	710		116		105		88		84		64		80		**1,247**	
Total[7]	**19,329**		**276**		**223**		**210**		**180**		**162**		**133**		**20,513**	

[1] Quebec AIDS data have not been available since June 30, 2003.

[2] As of 2009, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Newfoundland and Labrador.

[3] As of 2012, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Prince Edward Island.

[4] Percentages are based on the total number excluding "NIR" and "Not reported".

[5] It is not always possible to separate "recipient of blood" from "recipient of clotting factor". However, they have been separated where possible for reporting purposes.

[6] For Ontario, exposure category data are not available for cases reported after 2004. These cases are categorized as "Not reported".

[7] Excludes 32 AIDS cases for which sex was not reported or was reported as transsexual or transgender.

TABLE 18C: Number and percentage distribution of reported AIDS cases among **adult females** (≥ 15 years old) by exposure category and year of diagnosis[1,2,3]

	YEAR OF DIAGNOSIS														TOTAL	
	1979–2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013			
EXPOSURE CATEGORY	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%[4]
IDU	477	26.5	28	71.8	20	57.1	20	69.0	11	39.3	13	50.0	2	10.5	**571**	**28.9**
Blood/blood products[5]																
a) recipient of blood/ clotting factor	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**0**	**0.0**
b) recipient of blood	134	7.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	21.1	**138**	**7.0**
c) recipient of clotting factor	10	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**10**	**0.5**
Heterosexual contact																
a) origin from an HIV-endemic country	495	27.5	3	7.7	0	0.0	1	3.4	4	14.3	3	11.5	2	10.5	**508**	**25.7**
b) sexual contact with a person at risk	493	27.4	3	7.7	6	17.1	2	6.9	3	10.7	7	26.9	5	26.3	**519**	**26.3**
c) NIR-Het	186	10.3	5	12.8	9	25.7	5	17.2	10	35.7	2	7.7	3	15.8	**220**	**11.1**
Occupational exposure	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.3	**3**	**0.2**
Other	3	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.4	0	0.0	1	3.8	2	10.5	**7**	**0.4**
Subtotal	**1,800**	**100.0**	**39**	**100.0**	**35**	**100.0**	**29**	**100.0**	**28**	**100.0**	**26**	**100.0**	**19**	**100.0**	**1,976**	**100.0**
NIR	65		1		0		0		0		0		1		**67**	
Not reported[6]	141		44		24		19		13		8		20		**269**	
Total[7]	**2,006**		**84**		**59**		**48**		**41**		**34**		**40**		**2,312**	

[1] Quebec AIDS data have not been available since June 30, 2003.

[2] As of 2009, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Newfoundland and Labrador.

[3] As of 2012, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Prince Edward Island.

[4] Percentages are based on the total number excluding "NIR" and "Not reported".

[5] It is not always possible to separate "recipient of blood" from "recipient of clotting factor". However, they have been separated where possible for reporting purposes.

[6] For Ontario, exposure category data are not available for cases reported after 2004. These cases are categorized as "Not reported".

[7] Excludes 32 AIDS cases for which sex was not reported or was reported as transsexual or transgender.

TABLE 18D: Number and percentage distribution of reported AIDS cases among **children** (< 15 years old) by exposure category and year of diagnosis[1,2,3]

	YEAR OF DIAGNOSIS														TOTAL	
	1979–2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013			
EXPOSURE CATEGORY	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%[4]
Blood/blood products[5]																
a) recipient of blood/ clotting factor	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
b) recipient of blood	21	9.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	21	9.5
c) recipient of clotting factor	12	5.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	5.4
Perinatal transmission	177	81.2	1	100.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	180	81.4
Other[6]	8	3.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	3.6
Subtotal	**218**	**100.0**	**1**	**100.0**	**0**	**0.0**	**1**	**100.0**	**0**	**0.0**	**0**	**0.0**	**1**	**100.0**	**221**	**100.0**
NIR	9		0		0		0		0		0		0		9	
Not reported[7]	14		2		1		2		0		1		0		20	
Total	**241**		**3**		**1**		**3**		**0**		**1**		**1**		**250**	

[1] Quebec AIDS data have not been available since June 30, 2003.

[2] As of 2009, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Newfoundland and Labrador.

[3] As of 2012, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Prince Edward Island.

[4] Percentages are based on the total number excluding "NIR" and "Not reported".

[5] It is not always possible to separate "recipient of blood" from "recipient of clotting factor". However, they have been separated where possible for reporting purposes.

[6] "Other" includes positive HIV cases for which the mode of HIV transmission is known but is not classified as "blood/blood products" or "perinatal".

[7] For Ontario, exposure category data are not available for cases reported after 2004. These cases are categorized as "Not reported".

TABLE 18E: Number of reported AIDS cases among **adults** (≥ 15 years old) by exposure category and age group between 1979 and December 31, 2013[1,2,3]

	AGE GROUP (YEARS)										
EXPOSURE CATEGORY	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	≥ 60	TOTAL
MSM	13	306	1,630	3,003	3,113	2,489	1,611	770	417	327	**13,679**
MSM/IDU	4	61	183	242	184	124	71	33	20	5	**927**
IDU	15	88	248	435	460	358	218	123	48	18	**2,011**
Blood/blood products[4]											
a) recipient of blood/ clotting factor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
b) recipient of blood	9	16	28	43	45	37	35	31	42	83	**369**
c) recipient of clotting factor	25	21	44	38	41	24	19	16	10	11	**249**
Heterosexual contact											
a) origin from an HIV-endemic country	4	57	209	325	279	211	105	52	24	50	**1,316**
b) sexual contact with a person at risk	3	47	133	198	175	169	138	93	81	102	**1,139**
c) NIR-Het	2	29	75	142	114	131	102	86	61	80	**822**
Perinatal transmission	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**2**
Occupational exposure	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	1	1	**10**
Other	1	0	0	5	4	14	9	7	4	2	**46**
Subtotal	**78**	**625**	**2,550**	**4,431**	**4,417**	**3,559**	**2,310**	**1,213**	**708**	**679**	**20,570**
NIR	4	23	84	117	152	121	90	67	39	44	**741**
Not reported[5]	14	55	131	241	271	279	237	121	96	101	**1,546**
Total	**96**	**703**	**2,765**	**4,789**	**4,840**	**3,959**	**2,637**	**1,401**	**843**	**824**	**22,857**

[1] Quebec AIDS data have not been available since June 30, 2003.

[2] As of 2009, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Newfoundland and Labrador.

[3] As of 2012, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Prince Edward Island.

[4] It is not always possible to separate "recipient of blood" from "recipient of clotting factor". However, they have been separated where possible for reporting purposes.

[5] For Ontario, exposure category data are not available for cases reported after 2004. These cases are categorized as "Not reported".

TABLE 19: Number and percentage distribution of reported AIDS cases by year of diagnosis and race/ethnicity (all ages)[1,2,3,4]

	YEAR OF DIAGNOSIS														TOTAL	
	1979–2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013			
RACE/ETHNICITY	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%[5]
Aboriginal[6]	720	4.3	32	17.3	36	25.2	47	32.4	40	32.5	40	32.0	13	20.6	**928**	**5.3**
South Asian/ West Asian/Arab[7]	173	1.0	4	2.2	1	0.7	1	0.7	5	4.1	3	2.4	0	0.0	**187**	**.1**
Asian[8]	284	1.7	4	2.2	7	4.9	8	5.5	7	5.7	7	5.6	5	7.9	**322**	**1.8**
Black[9]	1,564	9.3	17	9.2	11	7.7	7	4.8	11	8.9	10	8.0	9	14.3	**1,629**	**9.2**
Latin American[10]	283	1.7	5	2.7	3	2.1	2	1.4	2	1.6	1	0.8	3	4.8	**299**	**1.7**
White	13,715	81.4	123	66.5	85	59.4	78	53.8	57	46.3	63	50.4	33	52.4	**14,154**	**80.3**
Other	105	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.4	1	0.8	1	0.8	0	0.0	**109**	**0.6**
Subtotal	**16,844**	**100.0**	**185**	**100.0**	**143**	**100.0**	**145**	**100.0**	**123**	**100.0**	**125**	**100.0**	**63**	**100.0**	**17,628**	**100.0**
Not reported[11]	4,752		179		141		119		100		78		114		**5,483**	-
Total	**21,596**		**364**		**284**		**264**		**223**		**203**		**177**		**23,111**	

[1] Consider data limitations regarding race/ethnicity information when interpreting these data (Appendix 2).

[2] Quebec AIDS data have not been available since June 30, 2003.

[3] As of 2009, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Newfoundland and Labrador.

[4] As of 2012, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Prince Edward Island.

[5] Percentages are based on the total number excluding "Not reported"

[6] Includes Inuit, Métis, First Nations, and Aboriginal unspecified.

[7] For example, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Bangladeshi, Armenian, Egyptian, Iranian, Lebanese, and Moroccan.

[8] For example, Chinese, Japanese, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Indonesian, Laotian, Korean, and Filipino.

[9] For example, Somali, Haitian, and Jamaican.

[10] For example, Mexican, Central American, and South American.

[11] For Ontario, race/ethnicity data are not available for cases reported after 2004. These cases are categorized as "Not reported".

TABLE 20A: Number of reported AIDS cases by province/territory and sex between 1979 and December 31, 2013 (all ages)

PROVINCE/TERRITORY	NUMBER OF CASES		RATIO	TOTAL
	Males	Females	Males : Females	
British Columbia	4,647	516	9:1	5,163
Yukon	7	4	2:1	11
Alberta	1,439	169	9:1	1,608
Northwest Territories	15	5	3:1	20
Nunavut[1]	0	0	N/A	0
Saskatchewan	284	86	3:1	370
Manitoba	245	50	5:1	295
Ontario	8,064	805	10:1	8,869
Quebec[2]	5,373	725	7:1	6,098
New Brunswick	162	20	8:1	182
Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia[3,4]	340	32	11:1	372
Newfoundland and Labrador[5]	71	20	4:1	91
Total	**20,647**	**2,432**	**8:1**	**23,079**

[1] Data for Nunavut before 2000 are not available. Nunavut became a Canadian territory in April 1999 and began reporting in 2000.

[2] Quebec AIDS data have not been available since June 30, 2003.

[3] Because of the small number of annual AIDS cases, the data for Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia are combined.

[4] As of 2012, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Prince Edward Island.

[5] As of 2009, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Newfoundland and Labrador.

TABLE 20B: Number of reported AIDS cases by province/territory and year of diagnosis (all ages)

PROVINCE/ TERRITORY	YEAR OF DIAGNOSIS											TOTAL	
	1979–2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	n	%
British Columbia	4,097	139	156	148	132	137	110	98	81	58	36	5,192	22.5
Yukon	7	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	11	0.0
Alberta	1,178	38	35	58	60	61	38	34	32	42	32	1,608	7.0
Northwest Territories	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	20	0.1
Nunavut[1]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Saskatchewan	205	15	16	8	9	12	14	27	26	33	5	370	1.6
Manitoba	229	10	9	14	8	6	3	4	3	7	2	295	1.3
Ontario	7,665	142	196	142	145	141	114	93	76	58	100	8,872	38.4
Quebec[2]	6,098	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	6,098	26.4
New Brunswick	160	2	6	2	4	1	2	1	1	-	-	182	0.8
Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia[3,4]	319	10	5	13	5	6	2	5	4	-	-	372	1.6
Newfoundland and Labrador[5]	89	2	0	0	0	0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	91	0.4
Total	**20,066**	**359**	**423**	**385**	**363**	**364**	**284**	**264**	**223**	**203**	**177**	**23,111**	**100.0**

NR = not reported to PHAC

"-" = Data not shown due to small cell sizes.

[1] Data for Nunavut before 2000 are not available. Nunavut became a Canadian territory in April 1999 and began reporting in 2000.

[2] Quebec AIDS data have not been available since June 30, 2003.

[3] Because of the small number of annual AIDS cases, the data for Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia are combined.

[4] As of 2012, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Prince Edward Island.

[5] As of 2009, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Newfoundland and Labrador.

TABLE 20C: Number of reported AIDS cases among **males** by province/territory and year of diagnosis (all ages)

PROVINCE/ TERRITORY	YEAR OF DIAGNOSIS											TOTAL	
	1979–2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	n	%
British Columbia	3,775	119	119	123	110	106	85	70	68	46	26	4,647	22.5
Yukon	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	7	0.0
Alberta	1,090	30	30	46	49	52	31	30	26	34	21	1,439	7.0
Northwest Territories	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15	0.1
Nunavut[1]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Saskatchewan	172	11	11	8	6	6	7	23	16	21	3	284	1.4
Manitoba	204	6	7	5	4	5	3	2	2	5	2	245	1.2
Ontario	7,096	112	154	110	125	102	93	77	64	52	79	8,064	39.1
Quebec[2]	5,373	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	5,373	26.0
New Brunswick	144	2	5	1	3	1	1	1	1	-	-	162	0.8
Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia[3,4]	294	10	3	12	3	5	2	5	3	-	-	340	1.6
Newfoundland and Labrador[5]	70	1	0	0	0	0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	71	0.3
Total[6]	**18,236**	**291**	**329**	**305**	**300**	**277**	**223**	**210**	**180**	**163**	**133**	**20,647**	**100.0**

NR = not reported

"-" = Data not shown due to small cell sizes.

[1] Data for Nunavut before 2000 are not available. Nunavut became a Canadian territory in April 1999 and began reporting in 2000.

[2] Quebec AIDS data have not been available since June 30, 2003.

[3] Because of the small number of annual AIDS cases, the data for Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia are combined.

[4] As of 2012, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Prince Edward Island.

[5] As of 2009, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Newfoundland and Labrador.

[6] Excludes 32 AIDS cases for which sex was not reported or was reported as transsexual or transgender.

TABLE 20D: Number of reported AIDS cases among **females** by province/territory and year of diagnosis (all ages)

PROVINCE/ TERRITORY	YEAR OF DIAGNOSIS											TOTAL	
	1979–2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	n	%
British Columbia	314	19	34	24	20	30	24	25	11	7	8	516	21.2
Yukon	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.2
Alberta	88	8	5	12	11	9	7	4	6	8	11	169	6.9
Northwest Territories	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0.2
Nunavut[1]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Saskatchewan	33	4	5	0	3	6	7	4	10	12	2	86	3.5
Manitoba	25	4	2	9	4	1	0	2	1	2	0	50	2.1
Ontario	569	29	42	32	20	39	21	16	12	5	20	805	33.1
Quebec[2]	725	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	725	29.8
New Brunswick	16	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	-	-	20	0.8
Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia[3,4]	25	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	-	-	32	1.3
Newfoundland and Labrador[5]	19	1	0	0	0	0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	20	0.8
Total[6]	**1,822**	**66**	**91**	**79**	**61**	**86**	**60**	**51**	**41**	**34**	**41**	**2,432**	**100.0**

NR = not reported

"-" = Data not shown due to small cell sizes.

[1] Data for Nunavut before 2000 are not available. Nunavut became a Canadian territory in April 1999 and began reporting in 2000.

[2] Quebec AIDS data have not been available since June 30, 2003.

[3] Because of small annual AIDS case numbers, the data for Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia are combined.

[4] As of 2012, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Prince Edward Island.

[5] As of 2009, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Newfoundland and Labrador.

[6] Excludes 32 AIDS cases for which sex was not reported or was reported as transsexual or transgender.

TABLE 20E: Number and percentage distribution of reported AIDS cases by province/territory and exposure category between 1979 to December 31, 2013 (all ages)

EXPOSURE CATEGORY	PROVINCE/TERRITORY																						TOTAL	
	BC		YT		AB		NT/NU[1]		SK		MB		ON[2]		QC[3]		NB		PE/NS[4,5]		NL[6]			
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%[7]
MSM	2,855	62.5	1	10.0	978	63.4	7	35.0	110	31.1	149	51.7	5,392	72.3	3,798	64.2	97	55.1	253	68.6	42	46.7	**13,682**	**65.8**
MSM/IDU	265	5.8	1	10.0	30	1.9	1	5.0	20	5.6	10	3.5	294	3.9	283	4.8	10	5.7	12	3.3	2	2.2	**928**	**4.5**
IDU	797	17.4	5	50.0	181	11.7	2	10.0	131	37.0	35	12.2	360	4.8	461	7.8	11	6.3	24	6.5	4	4.4	**2,011**	**9.7**
Blood/blood products[8]																								
a) recipient of blood/ clotting factor	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**0**	**0.0**
b) recipient of blood	82	1.8	0	0.0	29	1.9	1	5.0	5	1.4	8	2.8	163	2.2	84	1.4	4	2.3	10	2.7	4	4.4	**390**	**1.9**
c) recipient of clotting factor	16	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	4.2	8	2.8	97	1.3	86	1.5	22	12.5	9	2.4	8	8.9	**261**	**1.3**
Heterosexual contact																								
a) origin from an HIV-endemic country	71	1.6	0	0.0	75	4.9	0	0.0	11	3.1	14	4.9	442	5.9	690	11.7	5	2.8	12	3.3	1	1.1	**1,321**	**6.4**
b) sexual contact with a person at risk	214	4.7	3	30.0	69	4.5	6	30.0	32	9.0	24	8.3	481	6.4	243	4.1	15	8.5	31	8.4	22	24.4	**1,140**	**5.5**
c) NIR-Het	209	4.6	0	0.0	171	11.1	2	10.0	26	7.3	38	13.2	166	2.2	179	3.0	11	6.3	17	4.6	3	3.3	**822**	**4.0**
Occupational exposure	3	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	5	0.1	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**10**	**0.0**
Perinatal transmission	18	0.4	0	0.0	8	0.5	1	5.0	2	0.6	2	0.7	56	0.8	90	1.5	0	0.0	1	0.3	4	4.4	**182**	**0.9**
Other	41	0.9	0	0.0	2	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	**47**	**0.2**
Subtotal	**4,571**	**100.0**	**10**	**100.0**	**1,543**	**100.0**	**20**	**100.0**	**354**	**100.0**	**288**	**100.0**	**7,458**	**100.0**	**5,915**	**100.0**	**176**	**100.0**	**369**	**100.0**	**90**	**100.0**	**20,794**	**100.0**
NIR	186		1		0		0		14		7		349		183		6		3		1		**750**	
Not reported	435		0		65		0		2		0		1,065		0		0		0		0		**1,567**	
Total	**5,192**		**11**		**1,608**		**20**		**370**		**295**		**8,872**		**6,098**		**182**		**372**		**91**		**23,111**	

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[1] Data for Nunavut before 2000 are not available. Nunavut became a Canadian territory in April 1999 and began reporting in 2000.

[2] For Ontario, exposure category data are not available for cases reported after 2004. These cases are categorized as "Not reported".

[3] Quebec AIDS data have not been available since June 30, 2003.

[4] Because of the small number of annual AIDS cases, the data for Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia are combined.

[5] As of 2012, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Prince Edward Island.

[6] As of 2009, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Newfoundland and Labrador.

[7] Percentages are based on the total number excluding "NIR" and "Not reported".

[8] It is not always possible to separate "recipient of blood" from "recipient of clotting factor". However, they have been separated where possible for reporting purposes.

SECTION V: MORTALITY DUE TO HIV/AIDS IN CANADA

A: MORTALITY DUE TO HIV/AIDS IN CANADA – SURVEILLANCE TO DECEMBER 31, 2013

TABLE 21: Reported deaths among reported AIDS cases by year of death (all ages)[1,2,3,4,5]

YEAR OF DEATH	REPORTED DEATHS OF REPORTED AIDS CASES
1980	2
1981	5
1982	13
1983	28
1984	80
1985	175
1986	341
1987	527
1988	622
1989	821
1990	912
1991	1,104
1992	1,293
1993	1,424
1994	1,484
1995	1,516
1996	1,071
1997	501
1998	312
1999	296
2000	287
2001	222
2002	168
2003	169
2004	114
2005	113
2006	87
2007	74
2008	79
2009	66
2010	67
2011	60
2012	45
2013	31
Unknown	272
Total	**14,381**

[1] Consider data limitations regarding AIDS mortality when interpreting this data (Appendix 2).

[2] Quebec AIDS data have not been available since June 30, 2003.

[3] For Ontario, mortality data for AIDS cases are not available after 2004.

[4] As of 2009, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Newfoundland and Labrador.

[5] As of 2012, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Prince Edward Island.

TABLE 22: Cumulative number of reported deaths among reported AIDS cases among **adults** (≥ 15 years old) and **children** (< 15 years old) by age at death and sex up to December 31, 2013[1,2,3,4,5,6]

AGE AND SEX	NUMBER OF REPORTED DEATHS	%[7]
Children (< 15 years)	**114**	**0.8**
Males	57	50.0
Females	57	50.0
Sex not reported/transsexual/transgender	0	
Adults (≥ 15 years)	**13,995**	**99.2**
Males	12,946	92.5
Females	1,047	7.5
Sex not reported/transsexual/transgender	2	
Age group not reported	**272**	
Males	230	
Females	42	
Sex not reported/transsexual/transgender	0	
Total	**14,381**	**100.0**
Males	**13,233**	**92.0**
Females	**1,146**	**8.0**
Sex not reported/transsexual/transgender	**2**	

[1] Consider data limitations regarding AIDS mortality data when interpreting these data (Appendix 2).

[2] Reflects the age at death and not the age at AIDS diagnosis.

[3] Quebec AIDS data have not been available since June 30, 2003.

[4] For Ontario, mortality data for AIDS cases are not available after 2004.

[5] As of 2009, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Newfoundland and Labrador.

[6] As of 2012, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Prince Edward Island.

[7] Percentages are based on the total number excluding "sex not reported/transexual/transgender".

TABLE 23: Reported deaths among reported AIDS cases among **adults** (≥ 15 years old) and **children** (< 15 years old) by year of death[1,2,3,4,5,6]

YEAR OF DEATH	ADULTS (≥ 15 YEARS OLD) No. of deaths	ADULTS (≥ 15 YEARS OLD) Cumulative total	CHILDREN (< 15 YEARS OLD) No. of deaths	CHILDREN (< 15 YEARS OLD) Cumulative total	TOTAL No. of deaths	TOTAL Cumulative total
1980–1997	11,812	11,812	107	107	11,919	11,919
1998	311	12,123	1	108	312	12,231
1999	293	12,416	3	111	296	12,527
2000	285	12,701	2	113	287	12,814
2001	222	12,923	0	113	222	13,036
2002	168	13,091	0	113	168	13,204
2003	169	13,260	0	113	169	13,373
2004	113	13,373	1	114	114	13,487
2005	113	13,486	0	114	113	13,600
2006	87	13,573	0	114	87	13,687
2007	74	13,647	0	114	74	13,761
2008	79	13,726	0	114	79	13,840
2009	66	13,792	0	114	66	13,906
2010	67	13,859	0	114	67	13,973
2011	60	13,919	0	114	60	14,033
2012	45	13,964	0	114	45	14,078
2013	31	13,995	0	114	31	14,109
Total	**13,995**		**114**		**14,109**	

[1] Consider data limitations regarding AIDS mortality when interpreting these data (Appendix 2).

[2] Reflects the age at death and not the age at AIDS diagnosis.

[3] Quebec AIDS data have not been available since June 30, 2003.

[4] For Ontario, mortality data for AIDS cases are not available after 2004.

[5] As of 2009, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Newfoundland and Labrador.

[6] As of 2012, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Prince Edward Island.

TABLE 24: Reported deaths among reported AIDS cases among **adults** (≥ 15 years old) by year of death and sex[1,2,3,4,5,6]

YEAR OF DEATH	MALES		FEMALES		TOTAL	
	No. of deaths	Cumulative total	No. of deaths	Cumulative total	No. of deaths	Cumulative total
1980–1997	11,097	11,097	715	715	11,812	11,812
1998	274	11,371	37	752	311	12,123
1999	260	11,631	33	785	293	12,416
2000	245	11,876	39	824	284	12,700
2001	191	12,067	31	855	222	12,922
2002	144	12,211	24	879	168	13,090
2003	142	12,353	27	906	169	13,259
2004	95	12,448	18	924	113	13,372
2005	93	12,541	20	944	113	13,485
2006	67	12,608	20	964	87	13,572
2007	62	12,670	12	976	74	13,646
2008	64	12,734	14	990	78	13,724
2009	52	12,786	14	1,004	66	13,790
2010	54	12,840	13	1,017	67	13,857
2011	49	12,889	11	1,028	60	13,917
2012	31	12,920	14	1,042	45	13,962
2013	26	12,946	5	1,047	31	13,993
Total[7]	**12,946**		**1,047**		**13,993**	

[1] Consider data limitations regarding AIDS mortality data when interpreting these data (Appendix 2).

[2] Reflects the age at death and not the age at AIDS diagnosis.

[3] Quebec AIDS data have not been available since June 30, 2003.

[4] For Ontario, mortality data for AIDS cases are not available after 2004.

[5] As of 2009, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Newfoundland and Labrador.

[6] As of 2012, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Prince Edward Island.

[7] Excludes two deaths for which sex was not reported or was reported as transsexual or transgender.

TABLE 25: Reported deaths among reported AIDS cases and percentage distribution of **adults** (≥ 15 years old) by exposure category and year of death[1,2,3,4,5]

EXPOSURE CATEGORY	YEAR OF DEATH														TOTAL	
	1980–2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013			
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%[6]
MSM	9,717	74.0	26	36.6	18	31.6	15	24.6	11	20.0	11	27.5	8	30.8	**9,806**	**73.0**
MSM/IDU	558	4.3	4	5.6	4	7.0	4	6.6	5	9.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	**575**	**4.3**
IDU	810	6.2	31	43.7	19	33.3	29	47.5	27	49.1	21	52.5	6	23.1	**943**	**7.0**
Blood/blood products[7]																
a) recipient of blood	267	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	**268**	**2.0**
b) recipient of clotting factor	217	1.7	0	0.0	3	5.3	1	1.6	0	0.0	2	5.0	0	0.0	**223**	**1.7**
Heterosexual contact																
a) origin from an HIV-endemic country	606	4.6	2	2.8	1	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**609**	**4.5**
b) sexual contact with a person at risk	633	4.8	6	8.5	5	8.8	8	13.1	5	9.1	1	2.5	5	19.2	**663**	**4.9**
c) NIR-Het	305	2.3	1	1.4	5	8.8	3	4.9	6	10.9	4	10.0	5	19.2	**329**	**2.4**
Perinatal transmission	1	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**3**	**0.0**
Occupational exposure	5	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**5**	**0.0**
Other	9	0.1	1	1.4	0	0.0	1	1.6	0	0.0	1	2.5	2	7.7	**14**	**0.1**
Subtotal	**13,128**	**100.0**	**71**	**100.0**	**57**	**100.0**	**61**	**100.0**	**55**	**100.0**	**40**	**100.0**	**26**	**100.0**	**13,438**	**100.0**
NIR	415		2		7		2		3		2		4		**435**	
Not reported	104		6		2		4		2		3		1		**122**	
Total[8]	**13,647**		**79**		**66**		**67**		**60**		**45**		**31**		**13,995**	

[1] Reflects the age at death and not the age at AIDS diagnosis.

[2] Quebec AIDS data have not been available since June 30, 2003.

[3] For Ontario, mortality data for AIDS cases are not available after 2004.

[4] As of 2009, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Newfoundland and Labrador.

[5] As of 2012, AIDS is no longer a reportable disease in Prince Edward Island.

[6] Percentages are based on the total number excluding "NIR" and "Not reported".

[7] It is not always possible to separate "recipient of blood" from "recipient of clotting factor". However, they have been separated where possible for reporting purposes.

[8] Excludes 272 deaths among adults reported to PHAC for which the year of death is unknown.

B: MORTALITY DUE TO HIV/AIDS IN CANADA – VITAL STATISTICS FROM 1987 TO DECEMBER 31, 2011

TABLE 26: Number of deaths attributed to HIV infection by year of death (all ages)[1,2,3]

YEAR OF DEATH[4]	HIV DEATHS RECORDED BY VITAL STATISTICS
1987	524
1988	660
1989	850
1990	982
1991	1,170
1992	1,358
1993	1,562
1994	1,628
1995	1,764
1996	1,306
1997	626
1998	484
1999	431
2000	511
2001	435
2002	405
2003	440
2004	420
2005	468
2006	428
2007	422
2008	407
2009	355
2010	336
2011	303
Total	**18,275**

[1] Reflects the age at death.

[2] Data source for 1987–1999 data: Data Extraction and Analysis System, Public Health Agency of Canada, based on vital statistics, Statistics Canada; data source for 2000–2008 data: Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Death Database.

[3] HIV deaths from 1987–1999 are based on the 9th revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9), and those from 2000–2009 are based on ICD-10.

[4] Data on deaths attributed to HIV infection are available only from 1987 onward, and most recent data available are from 2011.

TABLE 27: Number of deaths attributed to HIV infection by age at death and sex from 1987 to December 31, 2011[1,2]

AGE GROUP AND SEX	NUMBER OF DEATHS	%
Children (< 15 years)	**96**	**0.5**
Males	49	51.0
Females	47	49.0
Adults (≥ 15 years)	**18,179**	**99.5**
Males	16,309	89.7
Females	1,870	10.3
Total	**18,275**	**100.0**
Males	16,358	89.5
Females	1,917	10.5

[1] Reflects the age at death, and not the age at AIDS diagnosis.

[2] Data source for 1987–1999 data: Data Extraction and Analysis System, Public Health Agency of Canada, based on vital statistics, Statistics Canada; data source for 2000–2009 data: Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Death Database.

TABLE 28: Number of deaths attributed to HIV infection among **adults** (≥ 15 years old) and **children** (< 15 years old) by year of death[1,2,3]

YEAR OF DEATH[4]	ADULTS (≥ 15 YEARS)		CHILDREN (< 15 YEARS OLD)		TOTAL	
	Number	**Cumulative**	**Number**	**Cumulative**	**Number**	**Cumulative**
1987	518	518	6	6	**524**	524
1988	655	1,173	5	11	**660**	1,184
1989	845	2,018	5	16	**850**	2,034
1990	978	2,996	4	20	**982**	3,016
1991	1,163	4,159	7	27	**1,170**	4,186
1992	1,350	5,509	8	35	**1,358**	5,544
1993	1,553	7,062	9	44	**1,562**	7,106
1994	1,610	8,672	18	62	**1,628**	8,734
1995	1,750	10,422	14	76	**1,764**	10,498
1996	1,298	11,720	8	84	**1,306**	11,804
1997	621	12,341	5	89	**626**	12,430
1998	484	12,825	0	89	**484**	12,914
1999	430	13,255	1	90	**431**	13,345
2000	509	13,764	2	92	**511**	13,856
2001	435	14,199	0	92	**435**	14,291
2002	404	14,603	1	93	**405**	14,696
2003	440	15,043	0	93	**440**	15,136
2004	419	15,462	1	94	**420**	15,556
2005	466	15,928	2	96	**468**	16,024
2006	428	16,356	0	96	**428**	16,452
2007	422	16,778	0	96	**422**	16,874
2008	407	17,185	0	96	**407**	17,281
2009	355	17,540	0	96	**355**	17,636
2010	336	17,876	0	96	**336**	17,972
2011	303	18,179	0	96	**303**	18,275
Total	**18,179**		**96**		**18,275**	

[1] Reflects the age at death, and not the age at AIDS diagnosis.

[2] Data source for 1987–1999 data: Data Extraction and Analysis System, Public Health Agency of Canada, based on vital statistics, Statistics Canada; data source for 2000–2008 data: Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Death Database.

[3] HIV deaths from 1987–1999 are based on the 9th revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9), and those from 2000–2009 are based on ICD-10.

[4] Data on deaths attributed to HIV infection are available only from 1987 onward, and most recent data available are from 2011.

TABLE 29: Number of deaths attributed to HIV infection among **adults** (≥ 15 years old) by year of death and sex[1,2,3]

YEAR OF DEATH[4]	ADULT MALES (≥ 15 YEARS)		ADULT FEMALES (≥ 15 YEARS)		TOTAL	
	Number	Cumulative	Number	Cumulative	Number	Cumulative
1987	486	486	32	32	**518**	518
1988	611	1,097	44	76	**655**	1,173
1989	793	1,890	52	128	**845**	2,018
1990	934	2,824	44	172	**978**	2,996
1991	1,102	3,926	61	233	**1,163**	4,159
1992	1,284	5,210	66	299	**1,350**	5,509
1993	1,465	6,675	88	387	**1,553**	7,062
1994	1,485	8,160	125	512	**1,610**	8,672
1995	1,628	9,788	122	634	**1,750**	10,422
1996	1,192	10,980	106	740	**1,298**	11,720
1997	550	11,530	71	811	**621**	12,341
1998	414	11,944	70	881	**484**	12,825
1999	364	12,308	66	947	**430**	13,255
2000	428	12,736	81	1,028	**509**	13,764
2001	369	13,105	66	1,094	**435**	14,199
2002	343	13,448	61	1,155	**404**	14,603
2003	373	13,821	67	1,222	**440**	15,043
2004	344	14,165	75	1,297	**419**	15,462
2005	369	14,534	97	1,394	**466**	15,928
2006	346	14,880	82	1,476	**428**	16,356
2007	339	15,219	83	1,559	**422**	16,778
2008	313	15,532	94	1,653	**407**	17,185
2009	285	15,817	70	1,723	**355**	17,540
2010	263	16,080	73	1,796	**336**	17,876
2011	229	16,309	74	1,870	**303**	18,179
Total	**16,309**		**1,870**		**18,179**	

[1] Reflects the age at death, and not the age at AIDS diagnosis.

[2] Data source for 1987–1999 data: Data Extraction and Analysis System, Public Health Agency of Canada, based on vital statistics, Statistics Canada; data source for 2000–2009 data: Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Death Database.

[3] HIV deaths from 1987–1999 are based on the 9th revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9), and those from 2000–2009 are based on ICD-10.

[4] Data on deaths attributed to HIV infection are available only from 1987 onward, and most recent data available are from 2009.

SECTION VI: INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON HIV AND AIDS

TABLE 30: International statistics on reported HIV cases, 2012

COUNTRY	CUMULATIVE NUMBER TO 2012[1]	NUMBER REPORTED IN 2012	ALL AGES RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION FOR 2012
North America and Australia			
Canada	76,421	2,099	6.0
United States[2,3]	1,178,350	42,181	15.8[4]
Australia[5]	34,029	1,253	5.4
Western Europe[6]			
Austria	7,598	306	3.6
Andorra	61	2	2.4
Belgium	25,724	1,227	11.1
Denmark	6,339	201	3.6
Finland	3,061	159	2.9
France	54,406	4,066	6.2
Germany	45,987	2,953	3.6
Greece	12,700	1,059	9.4
Iceland	299	19	5.9
Ireland	6,528	339	7.4
Israel	7,517	487	6.4
Italy	23,123	3,898	6.4
Luxembourg	1,169	54	10.3
Malta	187	32	7.2
Netherlands	20,821	976	5.8
Norway	5,137	242	4.9
Portugal	31,147	721	7.0
San Marino	81	5	15.5
Spain	25,731	3,210	8.5
Sweden	10,329	363	3.8
Switzerland	33,403	643	8.1
United Kingdom	128,652	6,358	10.3

[1] The cumulative number is the total number of cases reported by each country since reporting began.

[2] Data for 2011.

[3] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. HIV Surveillance Report, 2011; vol. 23 [internet] 2013 Feb; [cited 2014 Sept 11] Available from http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/reports/

[4] Estimated data.

[5] National Centre in HIV Epidemiology and Clinical Research. HIV, viral hepatitis and sexually transmissible infections in Australia Annual Surveillance Report 2013 [Internet] 2013 [cited 2014 Sept 11] Avaliable from http://www.kirby.unsw.edu.au/sites/default/files/hiv/resources/2013AnnualSurvReport.pdf

[6] European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control/WHO Regional Office for Europe. HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe 2012 [Internet] 2013 [Updated 2014 Jan, cited 2014 Sept 11] Avaliable from http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications/Publications/hiv-aids-surveillance-report-2012-20131127.pdf

TABLE 31: International statistics on reported AIDS cases, 2012

COUNTRY	CUMULATIVE NUMBER TO 2012[1]	NUMBER REPORTED IN 2012	ALL AGES RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION FOR 2012
North America and Australia			
Canada	22,934	203	0.5
United States[2,3]	1,138,211	25,435	10.3
Australia[4]	10,872	75	-
Western Europe[5]			
Austria	3,792	28	0.3
Andorra	5	0	0.0
Belgium	4,334	82	0.7
Denmark	2,889	41	0.7
Finland	596	19	0.4
France	68,241	497	0.8
Germany	29,294	280	0.3
Greece	3,386	108	1.0
Iceland	66	1	0.3
Ireland	1,162	34	0.7
Israel	1,415	37	0.5
Italy	64,898	715	1.2
Luxembourg	267	7	1.3
Malta	102	6	1.4
Netherlands	3,852	208	1.2
Norway	1,041	25	0.5
Portugal	17,373	249	2.4
San Marino	23	2	6.2
Spain	82,905	777	1.7
Sweden[6]	2,168	-	-
Switzerland	9,422	58	0.7
United Kingdom	27,789	390	0.6

[1] The cumulative number is the total number of cases reported by each country since reporting began.

[2] Data for 2011.

[3] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. HIV Surveillance Report, 2011; vol. 23 [internet] 2013 Feb; [cited 2014 Sept 11] Available from http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/reports/

[4] Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing. Communicable Diseases Intelligence Volume 37 No 1 [Internet] 2013 March [cited 2014 Sept 11] Avaliable from http://www.health.gov.au/internet/main/publishing.nsf/Content/cdi3701a

[5] European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control/WHO Regional Office for Europe. HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe 2012 [Internet] 2013 [Updated 2014 Jan, cited 2014 Sept 11] Avaliable from http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications/Publications/hiv-aids-surveillance-report-2012-20131127.pdf

[6] AIDS reporting has not been mandatory in Sweden since 2000 and has not been reported since 2007.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: EXPOSURE CATEGORY HIERARCHY

HIV and AIDS cases are assigned to a single exposure category according to a hierarchy of risk factors. If more than one risk factor is reported, a case is classified according to the exposure category listed first (or highest) in the hierarchy. For example, people who inject drugs may also be at risk of HIV infection through heterosexual sexual activity. However, injection drug use (IDU) is accepted as the higher risk activity with greater likelihood of transmission of HIV. The only exception to this is men who have sex with men (MSM) and who have also injected drugs, as there is a fairly equivalent level of risk in some circumstances (e.g. in the case of risky sex, lack of condom adherence, and condom failure). Such cases are classified in the combined exposure category MSM/IDU.

Classifying cases in a single exposure category according to a hierarchy has inherent limitations. For example, the categories do not distinguish between at-risk populations and risk behaviours, which combine the individual with the activity. Furthermore, assignment of these categories is subject to the questions asked by a health care provider as well as the information that an individual chooses to disclose. Nonetheless, it is recognized that there is much evidence on HIV risk and exposure, though the current hierarchy of exposure category would benefit from a review. PHAC intends to work with provincial and territorial partners and experts on this review.

EXPOSURE CATEGORIES

MSM: Men who have sex with men. This category includes men who report either homosexual or bisexual sexual contact.

MSM/IDU: Men who have sex with men and use injection drugs.

IDU: Injection drug use.

Blood/blood products

a. **Recipient of blood/clotting factor:** Before 1998, it was not possible to separate this exposure category. However, where possible, it has been separated into subcategories b and c.
b. **Recipient of blood:** Received transfusion of whole blood or blood components, such as packed red cells, plasma, platelets, or cryoprecipitate.
c. **Recipient of clotting factor:** Received pooled concentrates of clotting factor VIII or IX for treatment of hemophilia/coagulation disorder.

Heterosexual contact

a. **Origin from an HIV-endemic country (Het-Endemic):** People who were born in a country where HIV is endemic. An HIV-endemic country is defined as having an adult (ages 15–49) prevalence of HIV that is 1.0% or greater and one of the following:
    - 50% or more of HIV cases attributed to heterosexual transmission
    - a male to female ratio of 2:1 or less
    - HIV prevalence greater than or equal to 2% among women receiving prenatal care

    Before 1998, it was not always possible to separate Origin from an HIV-endemic country and sexual contact with a person at risk. However, where possible, it has been separated into subcategories a and b.

b. **Sexual contact with a person at risk (Het-Risk):** People who report heterosexual contact with someone who is either HIV-infected or who is at increased risk of HIV infection (e.g. a person who injects drugs, a bisexual male, or a person from an HIV-endemic country).

c. **No Identified Risk-Heterosexual (NIR-Het):** If heterosexual contact is the only risk factor reported and nothing is known about the HIV-related factors associated with the partner, the case is classified as NIR–Het.

Occupational exposure: Exposure to HIV-contaminated blood or body fluids, or concentrated virus in an occupational setting. This applies only to reported AIDS cases and not to HIV-cases where the occupational exposure category is captured under Other. The *Canada Communicable Disease Report (CCDR)* contains more information about occupational exposure.[15,16]

Perinatal transmission: The transmission of HIV from a woman infected with HIV to her infant, either in utero, during childbirth, or through breastfeeding.

Other: Used to classify cases where the mode of HIV transmission is known but cannot be classified into any of the major exposure categories listed here; for example, a recipient of semen from an HIV-positive donor.

No identified risk (NIR): Used when the history of exposure to HIV through any of the other modes listed is unknown, or there is no reported history (e.g. because of death, or loss to follow-up).

Not reported: In certain provinces and territories, exposure categories are not reported to PHAC and are classified as Not Reported.

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[15] Deschamps L, Archibald C. National surveillance of occupational exposure to the human immunodeficiency virus. CCDR. 2006 Apr 1; 22(07):

[16] Public Health Agency of Canada. Revision of the surveillance case definition for AIDS in Canada. CCDR 1992; 18:102-3.

APPENDIX 2: DATA LIMITATIONS

REPORTING DELAYS AND UNDER-REPORTING

The number of reported HIV and AIDS cases at any point in time is not necessarily a true reflection of the total number of people with a new diagnosis of HIV infection or AIDS during that time period. This may happen for several reasons:

- There may be a delay between the time when a person tests positive for HIV or is given a diagnosis of AIDS and the time when the report is received by PHAC. The effects of such reporting delays are typically rectified in the surveillance report for the subsequent year because data for past years are routinely adjusted to correct for reporting delays.
- Some individuals with a diagnosis of HIV infection or AIDS are never reported to the provincial or territorial public health authority. This results in under-reporting of HIV or AIDS cases in the province or territory, and ultimately also at the national level. Under-reporting is particularly an issue with AIDS surveillance. Before the widespread use of antiretroviral medications, the occurrence of an AIDS-defining illness was significant and usually an indicator of severe disease progression. In 1996, the profile of the disease changed dramatically with the introduction of antiretroviral medications. The onset of an AIDS-defining illness has become less likely except in particular circumstances. For many, HIV is now a complex chronic disease that can be managed over time. Given these changes, not all physicians continue to report AIDS-defining illnesses in patients already living with HIV. Furthermore, not all jurisdictions collect and submit data on AIDS cases to PHAC. As a result, AIDS cases are under-reported at the national level, making it difficult to present a national picture of the AIDS epidemic in Canada.
- Similar to the under-reporting of AIDS cases, the number of reported AIDS-related deaths is an underestimate of the actual number of deaths among people with a diagnosis of AIDS. This is influenced by the under-reporting of AIDS cases (that is, cases themselves are underreported, therefore deaths in unreported AIDS cases cannot be recorded) and because death is not a mandatory reportable variable in the national HIV/AIDS surveillance system.
- Deaths due to causes other than AIDS are less likely to be reported to PHAC than deaths due to AIDS. For example, if a person living with AIDS is killed in a motor vehicle collision, PHAC may be less likely to receive that update than if the person died directly as a result of AIDS. For these reasons, the number of reported AIDS deaths is a minimum estimate of all deaths among AIDS cases. Therefore, caution must be exercised when interpreting the data. The difference between the total reported AIDS cases and total reported deaths should not be used to calculate the number of people living with AIDS.

DUPLICATES

The identification and removal of duplicates (for example, repeat positive HIV tests for the same individual) is difficult because of the non-nominal (or non-identifying) nature of HIV reporting in some jurisdictions. Where possible, provinces and territories periodically review and assess the inclusion of duplicate reports in order to provide as accurate a picture as possible of the number of new individuals who have tested positive for HIV. Duplicates result in an overestimate of HIV cases.

Some provinces (e.g. Quebec), take a conservative approach to remove potential duplicates, including the exclusion of results from anonymous tests. For jurisdictions that use such an approach, the data presented in this report reflects the minimum number of HIV-positive individuals in that jurisdiction.

HIV REPORTING FOR CHILDREN

Reporting of HIV diagnoses for children under two years of age differs among the provinces and territories due to varying approaches used for testing children who have been perinatally exposed to HIV infection. For example, data from Quebec and Newfoundland and Labrador exclude positive serology results for HIV cases under two years of age. Most of the remaining provinces and territories, where HIV infection in children under 18 months of age is confirmed using other testing modalities, report HIV cases under two years of age in the surveillance data.

EXPOSURE CATEGORY AND RACE/ETHNICITY DATA

Several limitations are associated with reported race/ethnicity, therefore caution is recommended in interpreting these data. Specifically, Quebec does not submit exposure category or race/ethnicity information for HIV cases to PHAC because this information is not available within the data source used for reporting to PHAC. For Ontario, limited exposure category information was available for reported HIV cases before 2009, and no race/ethnicity data was available for reported HIV cases before 2009. Since the inclusion of supplementary information collected for HIV cases (for 2009 and onwards) through the Laboratory Enhancement Program, data completeness for exposure category and race/ethnicity data has improved substantially. However, for Ontario AIDS cases, exposure category and race/ethnicity data are not available after 2004.

An additional limitation related to race/ethnicity information is the possibility of misclassification, which may occur due to:

- challenges or errors in in determining the race/ethnicity of cases
- constraints in the defined list of racial/ethnic groups used for reporting, which may not be appropriate for some individuals
- reluctance or refusal of individuals who do not want to identify their racial/ethnic background

These limitations in exposure category and race/ethnicity data have implications for the representativeness of data at the national level and for the identification and interpretation of trends. In particular, race/ethnicity analyses presented for HIV and AIDS cases should not be viewed as representative of all of Canada, particularly as data are missing from jurisdictions with large racially and ethnically diverse populations.

CANADIAN PERINATAL HIV SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM

The perinatal data presented are based on infants born to women known to be HIV-positive during their pregnancy. The numbers presented reflect all infants perinatally exposed to HIV infection currently receiving care in Canada. However, not all pregnant women were aware of their HIV status and able to benefit from antiretroviral therapy in pregnancy. Therefore, it would not be valid to calculate vertical transmission rates directly from these data.

STATISTICS CANADA'S CANADIAN MORTALITY DATABASE

Data on HIV-related mortality obtained from the Canadian Mortality Database are more complete and accurate than the surveillance-related mortality data. Mortality attributed to HIV infection has been coded only since 1987. In addition, release of data are normally delayed by several years. Limitations associated with Canadian Mortality Database include:

- Deaths attributed to HIV infection include some HIV-related deaths of patients who did not meet the Canadian AIDS case definition, although their death certificates indicate that they died as a result of HIV infection. This may occur if there has been no AIDS-defining illness, or if there is no record of an AIDS-defining illness even though one may have been present.
- Data from the Canadian Mortality Database do not include people with HIV who died from causes unrelated to their HIV infection (such as a motor vehicle collision), because the unrelated cause is recorded on the death certificate.

Therefore, it is not valid to calculate HIV prevalence rates (i.e. the number of people living with HIV) by direct use of HIV surveillance data in conjunction with these data on HIV-related deaths.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE NATIONAL HIV/AIDS SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM AND STATISTICS CANADA FOR REPORTED MORTALITY DUE TO HIV/AIDS

Discrepancies in the reported deaths in the HIV/AIDS Surveillance System and the reported AIDS cases and deaths attributed to HIV infection from Statistics Canada are due to a number of factors, including:

- under-reporting of AIDS cases and AIDS deaths within provincial and territorial surveillance systems
- reporting delays for AIDS cases and AIDS deaths
- differences in the definitions used for inclusion in the two databases
- potential inaccuracies in coding the cause of death in vital statistics

APPENDIX 3: TERMINOLOGY

A Guide to HIV/AIDS Epidemiological and Surveillance Terms contains more than 65 terms and more than 20 frequently asked questions and is accessible at http://library.catie.ca/PDF/P6/19782.pdf

GENERAL TERMS

AIDS – Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.

HIV – Human immunodeficiency virus.

Incidence – The number of new occurrences of a given disease during a specified period of time.

Non-nominal reporting – A reporting system in which no identifying information or names are provided to public health officials when HIV/AIDS data are reported.

Prevalence – The number of people with the disease who are alive during a specified period of time.

HIV-RELATED TERMS

Deaths Due to HIV Infection (ICD-9 codes 042 to 044 and ICD-10 codes B20 to B24) – The provincial and territorial registrars of vital statistics maintain records of deaths in Canada. The provinces and territories or Statistics Canada code the records using the 9th and 10th revisions of the International Classification of Disease (ICD-9 and ICD-10). The number of reported HIV deaths in Canada, coded to ICD-9 042-044, is available from 1987 to 1999. HIV deaths from 2000 onward are coded to ICD-10 B20 to B24.

HIV incidence – The number of new HIV infections in the population during a specific period of time.

HIV incidence versus positive HIV test reports/HIV cases – This report presents data on reported positive HIV tests or on people (cases) diagnosed with HIV, not on the actual incidence of HIV in Canada (as not all HIV-infected individuals have been tested or diagnosed in a given reporting year). It is important to note as well that neither HIV incidence nor HIV test reporting provide information about when a case of HIV infection occurred, only about when it is diagnosed.

HIV prevalence – The number of people living with HIV during a specific period of time.

AIDS-RELATED TERMS

Canadian surveillance definition of AIDS – This definition is used as the standard inclusion/exclusion criterion to decide whether a case report qualifies to be entered into the AIDS surveillance database. It requires a positive HIV test result and the onset of one or more defined clinical diseases that characterize a weakened immune system. Details can be found in the CCDR.[1]

Cumulative AIDS cases – The total number of AIDS cases that have occurred in Canada since the beginning of the epidemic. The true number of cumulative AIDS cases is not the same as the total number in this report as a result of reporting delay and underreporting.

Cumulative reported AIDS cases – The total number of AIDS cases that have occurred in Canada since the beginning of the epidemic and that are documented in the AIDS surveillance database from 1979 to the end of the current reporting period. The cumulative number of reported AIDS cases is only a proportion of the cumulative AIDS cases.

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[1] *Canada Communicable Disease Report* 1993; 19-15:116-117.

Date of AIDS diagnosis – The date of the earliest onset of at least one of the clinical diseases listed in the Canadian surveillance definition of AIDS according to the physician's report of an HIV-infected patient. If multiple diseases have been diagnosed at different times, the earliest date will be used as the date of AIDS diagnosis in this report.

Date of AIDS reporting – The date when a diagnosed AIDS case is entered into the AIDS surveillance database.

Reported AIDS cases by year of diagnosis – The breakdown of the cumulative number of reported AIDS cases according to year of AIDS diagnosis. The number of AIDS cases diagnosed but not yet reported is higher for more recent years because of reporting delays.

Reported AIDS cases by year of report – The breakdown of the cumulative reported AIDS cases according to the year of report. In the absence of reporting delays, this figure would be the same as the reported cases by year of diagnosis. The greater the discrepancy between the two, the greater the problem with reporting delays.

Reported death among reported AIDS cases – An update to the record of an AIDS case previously reported to PHAC that results in a change in vital status.

Reporting delay of AIDS cases – Refers to the difference in time between AIDS diagnosis and AIDS reporting.

Unreported AIDS cases – The number of AIDS cases diagnosed but not reported. Some of the cases are delayed and will eventually be reported, and some may never be reported.

APPENDIX 4: LIST OF HIV-ENDEMIC COUNTRIES[18]

CARIBBEAN AND CENTRAL/ SOUTH AMERICA

- Anguilla
- Antigua and Barbuda
- Bahamas
- Barbados
- Bermuda
- British Virgin Islands
- Cayman Islands
- Dominica
- Dominican Republic
- French Guiana
- Grenada
- Guadeloupe
- Guyana
- Haiti
- Honduras
- Jamaica
- Martinique
- Montserrat
- Netherlands Antilles
- St. Lucia
- St. Kitts and Nevis
- St. Vincent and the Grenadines
- Suriname
- Trinidad and Tobago
- Turks and Caicos Islands
- U.S. Virgin Islands

ASIA

- Cambodia
- Myanmar (Burma)
- Thailand

AFRICA

- Angola
- Benin
- Botswana
- Burkina Faso
- Burundi
- Cameroon
- Cape Verde
- Central African Republic
- Chad
- Democratic Republic of the Congo (formerly Zaïre)
- Djibouti
- Equatorial Guinea
- Eritrea
- Ethiopia
- Gabon
- Gambia
- Ghana
- Guinea
- Guinea-Bissau
- Ivory Coast
- Kenya
- Lesotho
- Liberia
- Malawi
- Mali
- Mozambique
- Namibia
- Niger
- Nigeria
- Republic of the Congo
- Rwanda
- Senegal
- Sierra Leone
- Somalia
- South Africa
- Sudan
- Swaziland
- Tanzania
- Togo
- Uganda
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe

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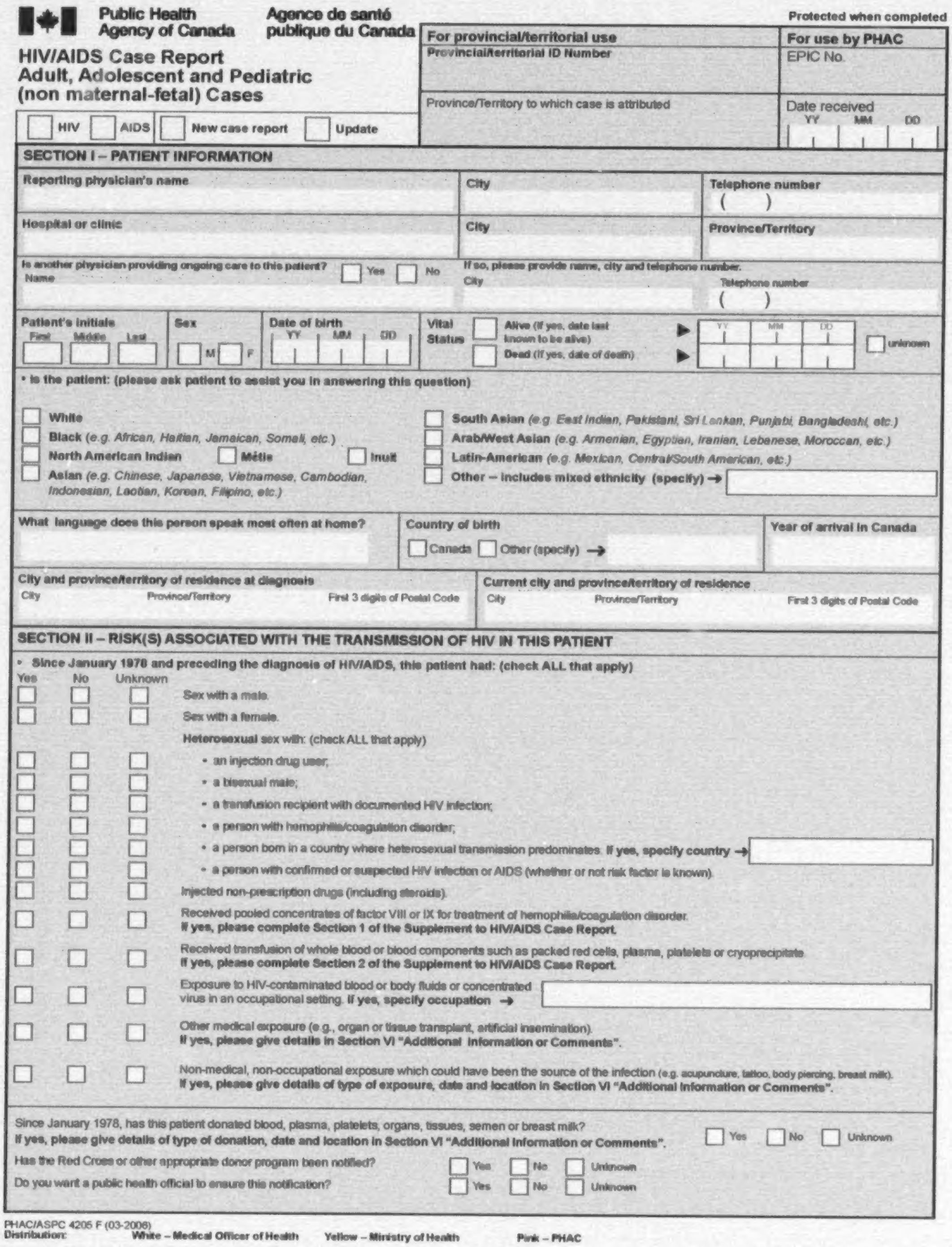
[18] This list was last updated in March 2007.

APPENDIX 5: DATA CONTRIBUTORS

- B.C. Centre for Disease Control
  655 West 12th Avenue
  Vancouver, BC
  V5Z 4R4
  http://www.bccdc.ca/default.htm
- Alberta Health and Wellness
  PO Box 1360, Station Main
  Edmonton, AB
  T5J 2N3
  http://www.health.alberta.ca/
- Northwest Territories Health
  and Social Services
  P.O. Box 1320
  8th Floor, Centre Square Tower
  5022-49th Street
  Yellowknife, NWT
  X1A 2L9
  www.hlthss.gov.nt.ca/
- Saskatchewan Health
  3475 Albert Street
  Regina, SK
  S4S 6X6
  http://www.health.gov.sk.ca/
- Communicable Disease Control (CDC) Unit
  Public Health Branch
  Manitoba Health
  4thFloor – 300 Carlton Street
  Winnipeg, MB
  R3B 3M9
  https://www.gov.mb.ca/health/
  publichealth/cdc/index.html
- Department of Health and Social Services
  Box 2703
  Whitehorse, YK
  Y1A 2C6
  www.hss.gov.yk.ca/
- Health and Social Services
  Government of Nunavut
  P.O. Box 1000, Station 1000
  Iqaluit, NU
  X0A 0H0
  www.hss.gov.nu.ca/
- Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care
  Public Health Division
  21st Floor, 393 University Avenue
  Toronto, ON
  M7A 2S1
  www.health.gov.on.ca/en/
- HIV Laboratory
  Central Public Health Laboratory
  Ontario Ministry of Health
  and Long-Term Care
  81 Resources Road
  Toronto, ON
  M9P 3T1
  www.health.gov.on.ca/en/
- Institut national de santé
  publique du Québec
  945, avenue Wolfe, 5^{e} étage
  Québec, QC
  G1V 5B3
  http://www.inspq.qc.ca/
- Laboratoire de santé publique du Québec
  20045, chemin Ste-Marie
  Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue, QC
  H9X 3R5
  https://www.inspq.qc.ca/lspq/
  (available only in French)
- New Brunswick Department
  of Health and Wellness
  520 King Street, HSBC Place
  P.O. Box 5100
  Fredericton, NB
  E3B 6G3
  www.gnb.ca/0051/index-e.asp
- Nova Scotia Health Promotion
  and Protection
  Summit Place, 5th Floor
  1601 Lower Water Street
  PO Box 487
  Halifax, NS
  B3J 2R7
  www.gov.ns.ca/DHW/

- Department of Health and Social Services
  P.O. Box 2000
  16 Garfield Street
  Charlottetown, PE
  C1A 7N8
  http://www.gov.pe.ca/health/
- Disease Control and Epidemiology
  Newfoundland and Labrador Department
  of Health and Community Services
  West Block, Confederation Building
  P.O. Box 8700
  St. John's, NL
  A1B 4J6
  www.gov.nl.ca/health

APPENDIX 6: HIV/AIDS CASE REPORT FORM



Public Health Agency of Canada **Agence de santé publique du Canada**

Protected when completed

HIV/AIDS Case Report
Adult, Adolescent and Pediatric (non maternal-fetal) Cases

☐ **HIV** ☐ **AIDS** ☐ **New case report** ☐ **Update**

For provincial/territorial use
Provincial/territorial ID Number
Province/Territory to which case is attributed

For use by PHAC
EPIC No.
Date received YY MM DD

SECTION I – PATIENT INFORMATION

Reporting physician's name | **City** | **Telephone number** ( )

Hospital or clinic | **City** | **Province/Territory**

Is another physician providing ongoing care to this patient? ☐ Yes ☐ No **If so, please provide name, city and telephone number.**
Name | City | Telephone number ( )

Patient's initials First Middle Last ☐ ☐ ☐ | **Sex** ☐ M ☐ F | **Date of birth** YY MM DD | **Vital Status** ☐ **Alive (If yes, date last known to be alive)** ▶ YY MM DD ☐ **Dead (If yes, date of death)** ▶ ☐ unknown

• **Is the patient: (please ask patient to assist you in answering this question)**

☐ **White**
☐ **Black** *(e.g. African, Haitian, Jamaican, Somali, etc.)*
☐ **North American Indian** ☐ **Métis** ☐ **Inuit**
☐ **Asian** *(e.g. Chinese, Japanese, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Indonesian, Laotian, Korean, Filipino, etc.)*
☐ **South Asian** *(e.g. East Indian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Punjabi, Bangladeshi, etc.)*
☐ **Arab/West Asian** *(e.g. Armenian, Egyptian, Iranian, Lebanese, Moroccan, etc.)*
☐ **Latin-American** *(e.g. Mexican, Central/South American, etc.)*
☐ **Other – includes mixed ethnicity (specify)** →

What language does this person speak most often at home? | **Country of birth** ☐ Canada ☐ Other (specify) → | **Year of arrival in Canada**

City and province/territory of residence at diagnosis
City | Province/Territory | First 3 digits of Postal Code

Current city and province/territory of residence
City | Province/Territory | First 3 digits of Postal Code

SECTION II – RISK(S) ASSOCIATED WITH THE TRANSMISSION OF HIV IN THIS PATIENT

• **Since January 1978 and preceding the diagnosis of HIV/AIDS, this patient had: (check ALL that apply)**

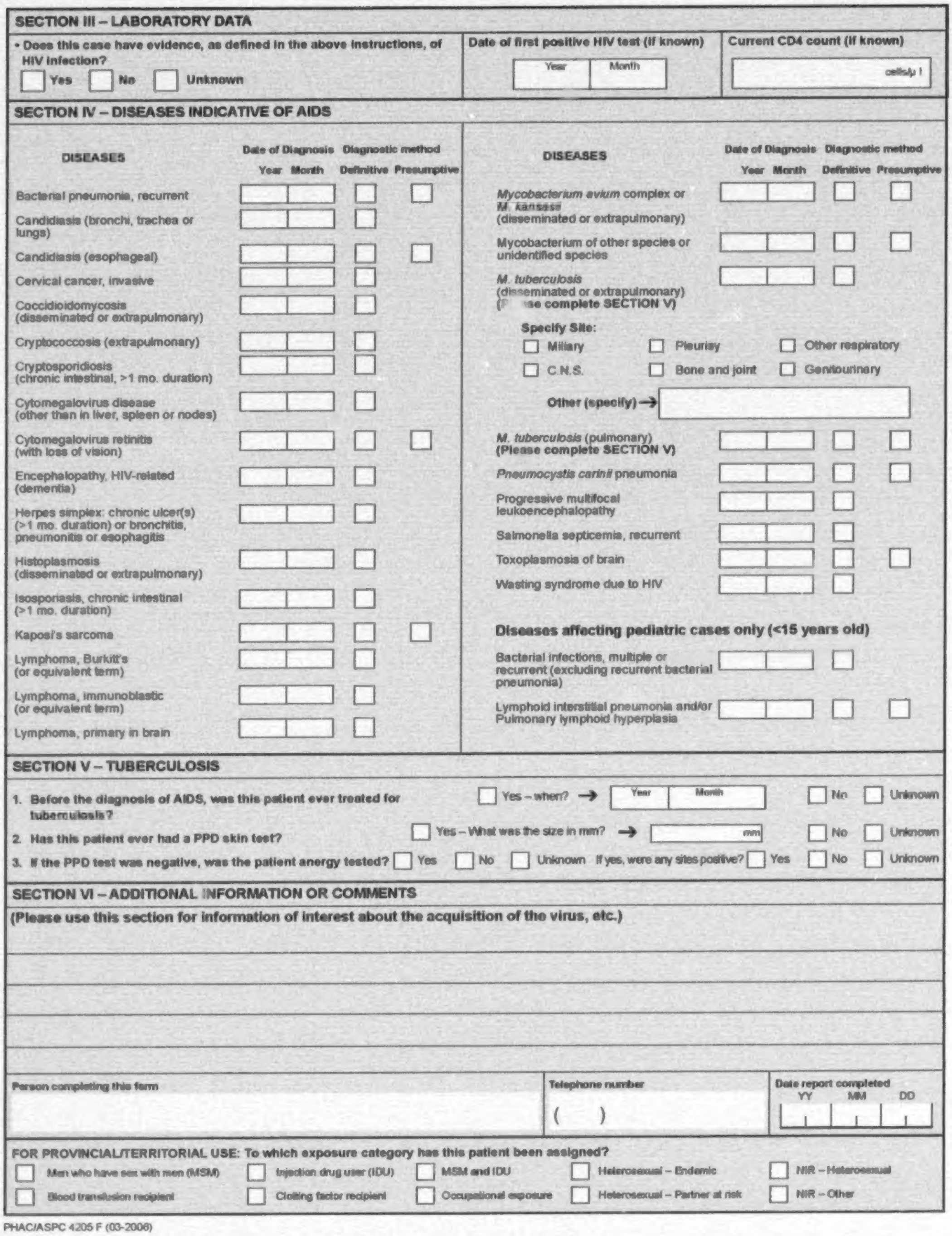
Yes	No	Unknown	
☐	☐	☐	Sex with a male.
☐	☐	☐	Sex with a female.
			Heterosexual sex with: (check ALL that apply)
☐	☐	☐	• an injection drug user;
☐	☐	☐	• a bisexual male;
☐	☐	☐	• a transfusion recipient with documented HIV infection;
☐	☐	☐	• a person with hemophilia/coagulation disorder;
☐	☐	☐	• a person born in a country where heterosexual transmission predominates. **If yes, specify country** →
☐	☐	☐	• a person with confirmed or suspected HIV infection or AIDS (whether or not risk factor is known).
☐	☐	☐	Injected non-prescription drugs (including steroids).
☐	☐	☐	Received pooled concentrates of factor VIII or IX for treatment of hemophilia/coagulation disorder. **If yes, please complete Section 1 of the Supplement to HIV/AIDS Case Report.**
☐	☐	☐	Received transfusion of whole blood or blood components such as packed red cells, plasma, platelets or cryoprecipitate. **If yes, please complete Section 2 of the Supplement to HIV/AIDS Case Report.**
☐	☐	☐	Exposure to HIV-contaminated blood or body fluids or concentrated virus in an occupational setting. **If yes, specify occupation** →
☐	☐	☐	Other medical exposure (e.g., organ or tissue transplant, artificial insemination). **If yes, please give details in Section VI "Additional Information or Comments".**
☐	☐	☐	Non-medical, non-occupational exposure which could have been the source of the infection (e.g. acupuncture, tattoo, body piercing, breast milk). **If yes, please give details of type of exposure, date and location in Section VI "Additional Information or Comments".**

Since January 1978, has this patient donated blood, plasma, platelets, organs, tissues, semen or breast milk?
If yes, please give details of type of donation, date and location in Section VI "Additional Information or Comments". ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown

Has the Red Cross or other appropriate donor program been notified? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown

Do you want a public health official to ensure this notification? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown

PHAC/ASPC 4205 F (03-2006)
Distribution: **White – Medical Officer of Health** **Yellow – Ministry of Health** **Pink – PHAC**



SECTION III – LABORATORY DATA

• Does this case have evidence, as defined in the above instructions, of HIV infection?
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown

Date of first positive HIV test (if known)
Year | Month

Current CD4 count (if known)
cells/μl

SECTION IV – DISEASES INDICATIVE OF AIDS

DISEASES	Date of Diagnosis Year	Date of Diagnosis Month	Diagnostic method Definitive	Diagnostic method Presumptive
Bacterial pneumonia, recurrent			☐	☐
Candidiasis (bronchi, trachea or lungs)			☐	
Candidiasis (esophageal)			☐	☐
Cervical cancer, invasive			☐	
Coccidioidomycosis (disseminated or extrapulmonary)			☐	
Cryptococcosis (extrapulmonary)			☐	
Cryptosporidiosis (chronic intestinal, >1 mo. duration)			☐	
Cytomegalovirus disease (other than in liver, spleen or nodes)			☐	
Cytomegalovirus retinitis (with loss of vision)			☐	☐
Encephalopathy, HIV-related (dementia)			☐	
Herpes simplex: chronic ulcer(s) (>1 mo. duration) or bronchitis, pneumonitis or esophagitis			☐	
Histoplasmosis (disseminated or extrapulmonary)			☐	
Isosporiasis, chronic intestinal (>1 mo. duration)			☐	
Kaposi's sarcoma			☐	☐
Lymphoma, Burkitt's (or equivalent term)			☐	
Lymphoma, immunoblastic (or equivalent term)			☐	
Lymphoma, primary in brain			☐	

DISEASES	Date of Diagnosis Year	Date of Diagnosis Month	Diagnostic method Definitive	Diagnostic method Presumptive
Mycobacterium avium complex or *M. kansasii* (disseminated or extrapulmonary)			☐	☐
Mycobacterium of other species or unidentified species			☐	☐
M. tuberculosis (disseminated or extrapulmonary) **(Please complete SECTION V)**			☐	

Specify Site:
☐ Miliary ☐ Pleurisy ☐ Other respiratory
☐ C.N.S. ☐ Bone and joint ☐ Genitourinary
Other (specify) →

DISEASES	Date of Diagnosis Year	Date of Diagnosis Month	Diagnostic method Definitive	Diagnostic method Presumptive
M. tuberculosis (pulmonary) **(Please complete SECTION V)**			☐	☐
Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia			☐	☐
Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy			☐	
Salmonella septicemia, recurrent			☐	
Toxoplasmosis of brain			☐	☐
Wasting syndrome due to HIV			☐	

Diseases affecting pediatric cases only (<15 years old)

DISEASES	Date of Diagnosis Year	Date of Diagnosis Month	Diagnostic method Definitive	Diagnostic method Presumptive
Bacterial infections, multiple or recurrent (excluding recurrent bacterial pneumonia)			☐	
Lymphoid interstitial pneumonia and/or Pulmonary lymphoid hyperplasia			☐	☐

SECTION V – TUBERCULOSIS

1. **Before the diagnosis of AIDS, was this patient ever treated for tuberculosis?** ☐ Yes – when? → Year Month ☐ No ☐ Unknown
2. **Has this patient ever had a PPD skin test?** ☐ Yes – What was the size in mm? → mm ☐ No ☐ Unknown
3. **If the PPD test was negative, was the patient anergy tested?** ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown If yes, were any sites positive? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown

SECTION VI – ADDITIONAL INFORMATION OR COMMENTS

(Please use this section for information of interest about the acquisition of the virus, etc.)

Person completing this form

Telephone number
(   )

Date report completed
YY MM DD

FOR PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL USE: To which exposure category has this patient been assigned?

☐ Men who have sex with men (MSM) ☐ Injection drug user (IDU) ☐ MSM and IDU ☐ Heterosexual – Endemic ☐ NIR – Heterosexual
☐ Blood transfusion recipient ☐ Clotting factor recipient ☐ Occupational exposure ☐ Heterosexual – Partner at risk ☐ NIR – Other

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